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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Celebration in the Street, the Church, and the Hotel.

THE PROCESSION AND THE WEATHER.

THE CHURCH AND THE SERMON.

THE DINNER AND THE SPEECHES.

Addresses by Thomas Francis Meagher, James T. Brady, Hon. John McKeon, W. M. Evarts, Esq., Judge Daly, and others.

THE PROCESSION.

Most extensive preparations were made for the celebration on Saturday of the anniversary of St. Patrick's Day. It was the intention of the Irish population to signalize the present anniversary of the birth of their patron saint with a degree of "pomp and circumstance" of glorious display unparalelled by any previous celebration. All the Irish benevolent and kindred Irish associations were intending to join in the procession. On the evening previous there was a meeting at Montgomery Hall of delegates from the different societies who were to join in the procession, to agree upon the route to be taken, which was decided as follows: To form at nine o'clock, A. M., in the Second avenue with the right resting on Eighth-street, thence to march down the avenue to Second-street, through Second-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Chatham-street, and from Chatham-street to the Park, where they were to pass in front of the City Hall to be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and the Common Council at twelve o'clock. From here they were to march up Broadway and Fourth avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence through to Second-avenue, and down to the place of starting and there dismiss.

The following was to be the order of procession:
Grand Marshal, STEPHEN O'HARA.
Aids, JOHN BELL and JAMES REGLIN.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Longshoremen's Society.
Irish American Burial Society.
Hibernian United Burial Society.
Hibernian Burial Society.
[illegible] Burial Society.
Hibernian mounted citizens.

It will thus be seen, that the day was intended to be celebrated by a general turn-out of nearly all the sundry Irish associations of the City.

The proposed out-door celebration however, was almost completely frustrated, owing to the inappropriate state of the weather. Some three inches of early fall after midnight and by 9 o'clock in the morning, in the gradual melting affiliation with the mud, rendered the streets anything but inviting to pedestrians. The snow and mud were over ankle deep in the middle of the street, but stout Irish legs encased in triple solid "brogans" would unquestionably have enjoyed this, only for a pitiless pelting rain that set in early and kept up with slight cessation until the after part of the day. As it was, at the hour appointed the place designated was barren of attendants. By 11 o'clock a few straggling members of the various societies assembled in the Avenue, about five hundred in number, and with exceptions mounted and banners sadly drenched, attempted a line of march. Reversing the intended route of procession, they proceeded up Second-Avenue to Twenty-Third-Street, and thence through to Fourth-avenue. Then after coming down to Nineteenth-street, the procession disbanded. They took different lines of direction. Two companies, however, the 69th regiment and the Longshoremen's Society, managed at length to round, but not in line, at the City Hall, where, meanwhile, about one thousand persons had been waitingvery anxiously waiting the arrival of the procession. The disbanding of the procession at Nineteenth-st. was interrupted to the Chief's Office at the time, and consequently to the crowd outside. This was about 1 o'clock, but they preferred waiting and seeing with their own eyes, and did so for three or four hours afterwards. The segment of the procession alluded to, was received with every mark of joyous demonstration. Upon their departure, there was a partial desertion of the Park. A large number, however, lingered until after 4 o'clock, evidently reluctant to yield to the doom of disappointment in marring the most day of their patron saint pass without the usual concomitant parade and fun, and martial music.

Then, whether fortuitously or otherwise, by the interposition of the elements, the day began and closed, out doors at least, in an unusually quiet manner. In the meantime, preliminary precautions were taken by the Mayor to the contingency of any riot or disturbance arising during the day. A strong force of the Police were ordered to rendezvous at the City Hall, and a large number in citizen dress were detailed to be in readiness and the route of procession. The 1st Division of the 1st Brigade under Gen. SANFORD, as also the 7th, 12th, and 71st Regiments of the National Guard, were ordered to be in readiness at their respective armories. The Washington and Jefferson Hide Companies were directed to form and were mustered at the Arsenal. Other companies, we learn, were also ordered out. Fortunately, neither the services of the militia nor the Police were brought in requisition. There was some drunkenness, with attendant boisterous ebullitions of zeal and patriotism. A few who were mightily belligerent were locked up.

In accordance with an established and appropriate custom of the Irish Catholic Church, special religious services were solemnized in most of the Catholic houses of worship in this City. A solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Rt. Rev. Dr. McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Brooklyn, before a vast congregation, which crowded every available spot in her spacious edifice. At 10½ o'clock the Rt. Rev. Bishop, accompanied the altar, accompanied by Rev. Dr. MONAHAN, and others of the Catholic Clergy. The Bishop, as celebrant, then proceeded with the High Mass, after which, Dr. MONAHAN delivered a panegyric on St. Patrick, from the text, "Let us praise men of renown, and our fathers in our generation." The reverend gentleman having concluded his sermon, the High Mass was concluded with an Episcopal benediction from the Bishop. The collection on the occasion was stated to be for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

MR. MONAHAN'S DISCOURSE.

The discourse proceeded to the consideration of the providential introduction of Christianity into Ireland, and the contrast which the preaching of the Gospel in that country presented to its happy reception from the lips of St. Patrick. After dwelling upon the fidelity with which the Christian (Roman Catholic) religion has since been held by the Irish; and after a detail of the acts and life of the Apostle, he proceeded to deduce the important consequences which resulted from his mission. He quoted the historian BEDE, and other authorities, in evidence of the high character which the Christian Church had attained for learning and piety anterior to the invasion of the English. He spoke exultingly of the fortitude which they had exhibited throughout the numerous contests waging for ages between the antagonistic races in Ireland. He alluded to the tribute which the Roman Catholics had achieved in the preservation of their religion, to the extent that Irishman and Catholicity were become synonymous among the nations. After every calamity of threatened heresy and despotic interference, after could still show as many millions of the faithful. While he could in some sharing instances of the past, he boldly alluded to the future destiny of his country. At this portion of the address of the reverend gentleman, the enthusiasm was [illegible] and cheering, and [illegible]

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death, had devoured her children—at this moment was the perennial spirit of Ireland more clearly manifested than ever. Her destiny, he assumed, was bound with that of the church and identified with it, and to that church alone would her prosperity and genius be unfolded. He spoke in glowing terms of the educational movement in Ireland, and of the late exertions for building an Irish University; alluding, in this connection, to the contributions sent from this City for that purpose. Whatever the destiny of Ireland, he denounced the possibility of any tendency to the doctrines of certain demagogues, disciples of the incendiary red republican gang of the KOSSUTHS and MAZZINIS. He concluded by a panegyric on the Irish character, and the expression of the most glowing hopes for an approaching millenium in Ireland.—*Evening Express, Saturday.*

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

ANNUAL DINNER AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

The celebration by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of their Annual Festival in commemoration of Ireland's Patron Saint, took place on Saturday night in the Metropolitan Hotel. The assemblage, which was unusually large, comprised not only an influential representation of American citizens, Irish and Celtic by birth, but a liberal attendance of gentlemen of the genuine New-England stock, and could also boast, as among its chiefest ornaments, of the presence of men born on this soil, yet not afraid to honor the generous race from which they sprung—men in whom the *genius immortale manet*, and whose talents confer a grateful lustre on the land which gave a home and citizenship to their Celtic progenitors.

At a table placed at the upper end of the dining room, and running transversely, were seated the President, JOSEPH STUART, Esq., and on either side the Presidents of the St. Nicholas, New-England, St. David's and St. George's Societies, and the Vice President of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. GARRISON, ex-Mayor of San Francisco; Mr. BELL, ex-President of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. HOGAN, do.; Hon. Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, and others. Elsewhere among the company seated at the tables running down the apartment, we observed JOHN B. DILLON and SAMUEL SLOAN, First and Second Vice-Presidents, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Secretary; and CHAS. H. BINNEY, Treasurer—all of the St. Patrick's Society; Hon. Judge DALY, Court of Common Pleas; Hon. JOHN MCKEON, U. S. District Attorney; JAS. T. BRADY, JOHN R. BRADY, DUDLEY PERSEE, WILLIAM JUDSON, RICHARD EMMETT, NATHANIEL JARVIS, JUN., JOHN D. BURCHARD, F. W. WORTH, T. B. SMITHSON, &c. &c. The upper and lower ends of the room were elegantly draped with the American and Irish flags. A powerful band, supplied by Mr. DODWORTH, performed a series of national and appropriate airs at intervals during the evening. The dinner included the rarest luxuries which the inexhaustible and exquisite cuisine of the establishment could furnish, and the wines were of the most approved vintage and the choicest flavor.

The President, before introducing the first toast—"The day we celebrate"—made a few preliminary remarks, in the course of which he returned his thanks to the Society for the unexpected and undeserved honor that had been conferred upon him in reflecting him to the position which he now occupied before them. I am well aware, gentlemen, he said, that above not only several, but many, among you much more qualified to fill the position held by him who now addresses you; at the same time, in my humble efforts to carry out the real and true objects of the Society so far as my ability may enable me to go, I will yield to none in the sincerity of my efforts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Gentlemen, in taking a retrospect of the results of our labors during the past year, I am sorry to say that, considering the extent of the field in which our duties lay, our exertions have been very diminutive. I am in hopes, however, from present indications, that henceforward our efforts will show a different aspect. I think that you are in a fair way, by the efforts you are making, to resuscitate your ancient and time-honored Society. (Cheers.) It only wants vigilance and the exertions of a few of you, gentlemen, to bring in a new influx of the juniors, to supply the places of the elder members, who are gradually being drafted away. I hope that the members will see to this. And yet, gentlemen, although we have done little, still we have kept sight of the intentions for which our Society is based. During the past year we have witnessed a great deal of distress, suffering and calamity among our unfortunate countrymen; and, had it not been for the sympathies and the well known benevolence, which we all know is sure to be elicited, not only from the citizens of New-York, but from the people of the United States, many of your fellow-countrymen would have been in a very miserable condition. (Loud applause.) It is a matter of congratulation, gentlemen, to see, that while we look back to the distresses, almost unparalelled, which have been abroad for the last few years, we are enabled to see that the dark cloud which has been hovering, and at times bursting, over our own loved, and, I may say, unfortunate native land, is being fast dissipated. (Loud applause.) It is a pleasing and a grateful task to me, gentlemen, to know, and to inform you—and I have no doubt that many of you are as well or better informed in regard to this as myself—that better days are in store for her. (Loud and reiterated applause.) Her progress is now onward. She has, within the last few years, taken up a line of march which I believe is destined to advance, so that in a very few years she will again take her place among the nations of the earth. After apologizing for having detained the company so long, and disclaiming all intention of making a speech—an effort to which his ambition, he said, had never reached—the President concluded by proposing the first regular toast, as above. (Loud applause.)

In giving the next toast he made a few remarks highly complimentary to American genius and enterprise, referring particularly to the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus, and to the bridging of the St. Lawrence.

Second regular toast:

The United States—Freedom's safest fortress, Civilization's latest home. No power from abroad can hurt her while her heart is generous, her hand open, her common sense tolerant, liberal and just.

This toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

The third regular toast:

Ireland—Our mother forsaken, not forgotten. Her children, scattered over many lands, in loving memory return to her to-night. *Air*—"Harp of Tara" and "Bold Soldier Boy."

The announcement by the President that Mr. MEAGHER would respond was received with a burst of cheering.

Mr. MEAGHER, on rising, was greeted with renewed cheers. When silence had been restored, he said:

The sentiment you have proposed, Sir, enunciates a truth, which like most truths that have been taught us by adversity, offers no little matter for mournful meditation. It is in no mirthful mood that I approach it. Not in words gaily colored with the Summer light, which sometimes, at such festivities, breaks in upon the mind and beautifies the syllables with which its thoughts are given to the wind, do I speak of this day, and the worship of which it is the witness. There is a skeleton at this feast; some few may not behold it. But to me the shroud, and the cerated lips, and the cold hands, and the beautiful head, bound with the cypress wreath, are visible. (Sensation.) On the girdle of faded gold there is in ancient letters—the name of her—the forsaken but not forgotten one—whose sons and daughters we this night, with love and pride, confess ourselves to be. (Loud cheers.) Not without its consoling and improving influence, however, there sits amongst us this silent admonition—as that veiled figure at the Egyptian supper, amid the song and gayety of life, conveyed the moral, and impressed it deeply, that this world was but a phantom, yet that in the space beyond where it darkened or glimmered as a speck, there was enthroned an imperishable existence; so does this pale shadow, there before us, touch the bosom that here—even here, in this whirling scene, with all its sad mutations, with all its woes and weakness, with all its insincerities and high treasons (applause) there is a memory which cannot be effaced; there is a loyalty which cannot be disturbed; there is a bright fact, which, set and planted in the old chronicles, perpetuates itself in every clime, in every season, year after year, with the promise that its vitality shall be enduring. (Loud cheers.) It is a festival of memory—a festival of filial truth, piety and love. The words you have spoken, Sir, proclaim, and, if need be, vindicate it. With an eccentric tenderness they announce that, on whatever spot the sun looks down this day, on whatever spot the stars come forth and keep guard this night, the children of a little island—far better known to the wide world by her errors and misfortunes than by such good stories of her—have, or, for the most part, excite the interest of the poor, as well as the prosperous, of the earth—met together in loving sympathy and remembrance. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Brilliant though it be, even in this measured hall, such these flowers, these fruits, these sparkling wines, and with this gay audience around us, we form a small, and to one who would look down from a great height, an insignificant portion of that great island, which, throughout the whole extent of the continents, and the seas, commemorates to-day, in genial and spontaneous anthems, the initiation into Christianity of the nation to which, by birth, we have been privileged to belong. (Loud applause.) In that fragrant island of the green and white heard, under the arched roof where the house of Commons have been assembled, the representatives, hand down and treasuring, and feeble, but with joyousness and elasticity of spirit, the ancient faith which their fathers received from the lips of Patrick, who, though he may not behold it, her benedictions may be made perfect. Beneath the altars which sprang the radiance of the great Emporium of France and in whose shadow the flags once borne by CLARE, and ROCHE, and DILLON, are falling into dust, there are students, and young soldiers, and artists—men who have been born on the shamrock sod, or whose fathers sleep beneath it—grouped together, talking of this day, and praying that to the history of MCGUIGNAN, the chaplain of the Old Brigade, a chapter may be added, the glory set forth by which shall more than compensate for the adversities that have come upon their ancient home. Within the gates that overlook the Tiber, I well know that the silver thurible has this day swung its incense up to mingle with the clouds that are the footstool of Him in whose keeping are the memories and the destinies of the nations; and well I know that from cloister and from steam-room there has gone forth a hymn invoking blessings on that haggard outcast, who, amid the scoffs and buffetings of the multitude, has been true to the cross—has stood beside and clung close to it, even when the eclipse came. (Loud applause.) Far down the ocean in those cities of the South, the foundation stones of which were laid by the cavaliers of ISABELLA, the Catholic, there are gatherings in the gleam of Moorish walls; they, too, speaking of this day, and wondering if the Southern cross shall move upwards, and in its radiant arms embrace from sea to sea the sands on which, in the dawn of life, they left their feet-prints. By the Australian mountain takes this prayer and hope mingles with the voices of the solitary waters as they flow in on the sands strewn with sparkling stones, and fragrant with the leaves of the pentamed woods that girdle them—I see, as I have seen four years ago, the green flag flying in front of an Irish homestead, bosomed in the depths of the brown Tasmanian wood; and I hear, as I heard it there four years ago, the fond prayer bubbling up from the hearts of an old Irish couple, that Ireland might be blest, that her wounds might be healed and made luminous, and that, for the ignominies and agonies she has endured, her crown of thorns might blossom into flowers. (Loud and renewed cheering.) And here, throughout this vast commonwealth, there are songs sung; and there are banners waving; and there are bayonets lifted; and there are ballads, and hosannahs, and panegyrics without end or measure; and there are copious cups filled and emptied, and then replenished, and then exhausted; and so on in inexhaustible rotation. (laughter;) besides innumerable floors being waited, and acres of shamrock turned up, turned out, turned in and drowned. (laughter;) all and everything in honor of that magical saint, who, though born in France, and though a foreigner served Ireland, she land of his adoption, well. (Great laughter and cheering.) Not alone upon the Hudson, nor alone along the lake on which the broken walls of Ticonderoga look down, not alone along the Thousand Islands, now saddened with the snows of the pale city which arches them, not alone along the river which rolls its wonderous volume through a valley nobler than the Nile, not alone in the log huts on the Platte, the Rio Grande, the Colorado, where shaggy pioneers strike the staff which bears the stars and stripes, and in the wilderness announce that, to vigorous life and industry, sterility and desolation must give way; not alone in those scenes, distant and desolate though some of them may be, is this day held sacred. In the valley of the Sacramento—yet, Sir, (alluding to Mr. GARRISON,) who have worthily filled the municipal chair of San Francisco, will bear witness—(cheers)—in the golden gorges of the Yuba; in the black ravines, where the fences meeting from the slopes and spurs of the Sierra Nevada swell the rushing stream; out upon the sea, far below the fabulous Aurora Islands, with not a leaf or bird within a thousand miles; out upon the sea, amid the white deserts and the white pyramids, among which the American ensign, under the auspices of a primeval merchant of this great City, bears the cause of humanity and science, the flag of the Republic—the name of Ireland is this day mentioned with devotion. (Continued cheering.) I am but the echo, Sir, of the truth to which you have given utterance. My voice may have, indeed, prolonged and multiplied the sound, but it has done no more. In the shade of the arbutus woods I have sat beside the water on which the purple rocks of Mangerton look down, and there, resting on the silent one, have heard the countless choirs chant and beyond the Eagle's Nest repeat—until the trees and stars, and the very clouds, seemed to palpitate with the music—the notes of the solitary bugle. Thus it is with me this night, (Hear, hear.) Thus it is with countless hearts, which this hour, wherever they may throb, reiterate the sentiment to which you have given utterance. (Loud applause.) And so my task is ended, and let me hope that my love's labor has not been wholly lost. (Cheers, and hear, hear.) But to a class it has come, for I am not called upon to interpret or defend the indestructible emotion of an old, old people. No logic can stimulate, no law explain, no social prejudice control, no event, however auspicious, can annihilate the love with which an old people, to their ancient home and their immortal Ireland, cling. (Cheers.) Let the sun go down upon your native land, let the night come down on her, let the fortunes of a child, to revert the mystery. Or if he be an old boy, here in my old copy of the Zoonit for him, from which he will learn to reverence the fidelity with which a right royal race, flying from the embers of their shrines and homesteads, clung, amid the wrath of gods and men, to their relics, their prophecies, and traditions, and in which perplexed though he may be with the profusion of its beauties, he will not find an incident more beautiful than that of Andromache building up, in a new land, a little image of her ancestral city of Ilium. (Loud applause.) In illustration of this feeling, the sad lord of Newstead Abbey has written that noble tragedy of the "Two Foscari" and others when far away from this, in an island where, and not before, and my thoughts were ever with the past, have I said with poor Jacobe, in reply to those who reveal, doubt or deprecate this feeling—

Ah, you never were far away from Venice; never saw her beautiful towers in the receding distance,
Whilst every turrow of the vessel's track
Seemed ploughing deep into your heart; you never
Sailed from your native home, to return
No more, to see the sun rise and set on your country.
And after dreaming a disturbed vision
Of home and there, awoke and found them not.
—(Loud and continued cheers.)

The Poles never forget their beautiful Poland. Through the thoroughfares of London they follow the hearse of CASIMIR LEWIS, and when the coffin is lowered to its bed, they throw upon it some holy clay brought from the fields of the Vistula. It is a tribute, not less sacred than the wedding ring, to the genius which gave voice to the dreams, the martyrdoms, the great conspiracies for Freedom, which for a century have been the fever and fatality of the noblest brother of the European brotherhood. (Cheers.) The venerable scholar, whose theme has been the Pleasures of Memory, cites to us the instance of VESPASIAN preferring to the palatial splendors of a humble villa near Rome, for he was born there; cites, too, the instance of CHARLES V., on his road to the Monastery of Yuste, staying his steps in the city of Ghent, and kissing the threshold of her graceful spires and quaint walls, reviving in the twilight of life the recollections of his childhood. (Loud cheers.) Does the philosopher seek more? Is the iconoclast not yet satiated? It may be a ruined altar on which we this day kneel. A proscribed and persecuted nation it surely is whose maternity we this day celebrate, but the true love is strong—the true love is long—the true love never, never fails, be it in the shadow or the sunshine; or be it amidst the roses and the bright blossoms kiss the warm air, and when the willows drink the lifeless, and strew their sad branches on the water. (Hear, hear, hear.) *I shall say no more. It is a day of memories, if* not of hopes; and thus a day for few words. Indeed, I have to pray the forgiveness of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for a speech which, from the jumble it is of Geography and Scripture, Sclavonic History and Venetian Tragedy, may perhaps remind them of the school-master's advertisement on the chapel door of Findrassna, in which Mr. MARYMAN KAVANAGH, according to CARLETON, begs to inform the inhabitants of the above vicinity, that he will lecture on the following branches of education—namely, reading and writing, astrology, esoteric, fluxions and magic, physic and antipathies, geology, giorlitention, CORNELIUS AGRIPPA and shelaty motions. (Loud laughter.) Subjects on which even insipid men grow eloquent are excluded from this board. We meet together in the spirit of the devout Monks of the Screw, and every topic that would check or chill the generous flow of soul which this night reflects the features of our native land, we dismiss after the fashion of honest Billy KOAN, a brawny brother of the order, who, on being threatened with the loss of his Kilmainham Judgeship, if he voted against the Union, unburdened his big soul on the floor of the House of Commons, in a tremendous philippic against the Government, winding it up with the exclamation—"Ireland for ever, and be—d to Kilmainham!" (Loud laughter and cheering.) Religious notions are excluded. They would be as impalatable an intrusion as the thrust of ANTHONY MARLEY, of the Duke of ORMONDE's dragoons, must have been when he cut his antagonist right clean through the body with a sword stamped with the likeness of the Twelve Apostles. (Renewed laughter.) Politics would be as wrong a blunder as that of Handy Andy opening a dozen of champagne on the bucket of ice when told to fetch the champagne. (Hear, hear and loud laughter.) Like Billy KOAN, the keeper of Kilmainham, let us say to-night, "Ireland for ever, and d—n to Kilmainham." (Laughter.) Whilst the hope that this good brotherhood may often and often meet together on this day, to do honor to the mother from whose wounded breast they came, and bind with the shamrock leaves the pale brow to which the crown of gold and emerald has been denied, I drink to her whose sons I am proud to be, though she be poor indeed, though we wind her cerements and shield from this bright hemisphere of other nations, though like her eldest sister of Zion, she has become as a widow, she that was a princess among the provinces. (Loud and enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, being called upon to respond to the second toast, rose amid enthusiastic and reiterated applause, and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND MY FELLOW-MEN: I rise to respond to the sentiment which was designed to do honor to the United States of America. But at this moment, I feel that no one voice, nor the voices of all the aggregated millions of the earth, could or can amount to my native feelings for the land where, in the month of my infancy I believe (the fact is) I was born. (Great laughter.) My ship is my native land in no boastful spirit; for here I stand divided between the homage I owe to the past, and the duty I owe to the present. I cannot forget that those ancestors, whose blood flows in my veins, were poor peasants on the soil of Ireland; I cannot forget the love which I owe to the land that produced them—and may God forget me when I forget, either that Ireland was their native land, or that this is the land on which I had the honor to be born. (Vehement applause and cheering.) It is now some years, my fellow-men, since I last had the pleasure of presenting myself at the festive board of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. There was a time when I delighted to stand among them, and that pleasure is now reproduced; but I need not tell you that there comes a period in the moral experience of every man when he becomes and in the society of multitudes of his fellows, and I did suppose, when, at this time last year, I was sailing over the Mediterranean, I might never again have an opportunity to see the familiar and friendly faces which I behold around me to-night. I am not sure that I would have been here, even now, but for the disgrace which is sought to be visited from many an unworthy quarter on the stock from which I have sprung. I felt, when the morning arose to-day, that, if I were of those who might never be permitted to share in the triumphs of Irish blood, yet I wanted the chance to participate in its persecutions, to share in its disasters, and to suffer in its wrongs. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.) When Ireland is to be honored—when her glory dazzles the world and her fame shines unreproached, it is not necessary for her that my humble life should be present in the universe at all. The gentleman whose voice has just been hushed after most eloquent words from his lips, and many another warm-hearted, genuine and worthy Irishman can take care of Ireland in the period of her prosperity; but with that blood in my veins, I would be recreant to every principle of manly duty if, in the period when my countrymen—when Americans, are assailing Irishmen, I should shrink from sharing all the disgrace which can be shed upon her by an odious birth-place. (Cheers.) I do not, I do not think it is much dishonor to be sprung from this Irish blood. I think it is exceedingly probable that but for the United States of America—for its large charter of freedom and its noble institutions, the voice of the man who stands speaking to you now, if it had been heard in the world at all, would have been heard from beneath the eaves of some humble hovel in Ireland, perhaps imploring charity from the passer by. Full as I am of that consciousness, I should feel paralyzed in the best instincts of my nature if I could be false to those institutions, or fail at any time to pray that the thirty-two States of the Union—may, the sixty-four—and may that increase continue—may be bound together forever in a perpetual bond of success, happiness and renown. (Cheers.) But there are Americans who think that this country of ours is entirely finished; that it has attained the acme of its prosperity; that it can derive no benefit from any other land or race; that neither the solid, practical, substantial home feeling of the Englishman; the unprevailing utility of the Dutchman; the practical prudence of the Scotchman; the mercurial temperament and scientific attainments of the Frenchman; the profound knowledge and persistent industry of the German; not all the genial and heavy elements of the Irishman; not all elements of any race can contribute to our greatness in any degree. I do not believe this. England, in the palmiest days of her prosperity, was neither ashamed nor afraid to commit her Counsels to a BURKE, and her Armies to a WELLINGTON. (Applause.) And I think I am somewhat mistaken, if, in the adverse circumstances which chance or some other cause has recently introduced into her affairs, there was any disappointment felt when PALMERSTON was entrusted with the task of restoring her to her position. All these three names have the Irish taint upon them. (Shouts of "brave," and loud and prolonged cheering.) I do not think that Young America can afford to disdain the blood which so powerful a nation as England was not unwilling to place at the head of her Government and the head of her armies. I think the Presidency of the United States received no disgrace when the son of an humble Irishman, who achieved the victory at New-Orleans, assumed the civic station and did what he could to dignify human nature by at least an honest effort to discharge his duties faithfully. (Loud applause.) I think there was no dishonor in a Signity in the Senate of the United States whom another son of Ireland, from South Carolina, JOHN C. CALHOUN, stept into his place. (Renewed applause.) Nor will the name of Ireland suffer in the record of the war with Mexico, when our little army, whose deeds are superfluous in history, save in the achievements of the legions of CROMWELL, without encountering a single defeat, went forward to achieve its last and most brilliant victory. (Cheers.)

And now I say to young America, full of hope as it is—full of confidence in its own strength as it is—that it does itself great wrong when it attempts to do view of that country in the emigration from Ireland, that it can fall in its strength because of the addition which it receives from the Irish element. Young America, of our choicest blood, and infusing them into all the veins of that young giant, that he may go forward with more rapid strides to achieve the brilliant conquest which awaits him in the future. And my fellow men, regretting that he who was to have spoken to night (Mr. O'Conner) is not here, and that I am called to my feet to treat of my native land, I may ask of you to observe how many an exotic plant transplanted from a foreign clime, is nurtured here with the fondest care, that it may bloom for a brief period in the earth, or even exist for one hour on the breast of beauty! How that nurtuling, fostered over by those who delight to see that which is transplanted, blooms into new perfected under the influences of a congenial climate! And yet, our country is, it seems, regretted, when a greater, greater than all the flowers of the earth and the most beautiful—the whole moral power of a nation, the whole moral power of Ireland—is transplanted into this soil to glorify and strengthen it, and send it forward with new vigor on its mission of government—its mission of usefulness, that more fame and more glory be imparted to the United States of America. Allow me to conclude by offering to you this sentiment which I had prepared for a later period of the evening's entertainment. Several gentlemen here will bear me witness that it was not my intention to speak for the thirty-two states of the Union. Corbeau, of old, with whom you have a kind of historical acquaintance, had but three heads and three voices; but the United States of America have thirty-two heads and thirty-two voices. But, with that modesty which arises out of the profession to which I belong, (laughter,) I hardly thought that I would have been called upon to-night to respond to the toast of the United States, though of course my vanity suggested that I might be called up at a period approaching the small hours; and while, after having partaken of this wine of France, which, we know, must have been delaying our system, there should be introduced some more potent... (laughter and applause.) We want something to cool our ardor, as a great statesman once said, when they attempted to dilute him with very mawkish drinks, instead of those to which his genial spirit inclined him. (Laughter.)

In conclusion, Mr. BRADY gave—

True American Sentiment—Large and liberal enough to encourage merit, wherever it may have originated, and in whatever sphere its excellence may be developed. (Drank with all the honors.)

The President said that with a view of mutual reciprocity he had transmitted a telegraph to the Society of Baltimore, which had been returned since sitting down to stand with the response of "*Good mille faltha.*" He then gave the next toast—

Civil and Religious Liberty.
Music—The Marseillaise.

Mr. EVARTS responded.

He said he had never before had the good fortune to meet with an assembly of Irishmen attended by birth to their native land; and when on this occasion as a mark of private friendship he had an invitation to be with them, he received it with satisfaction. He confessed that when he felt such a glow on his cheek reflected from the honest faces of Irishmen around him, he could not but feel the beauty of that land where they had acquired that glow. He trusted that civil and religious liberty would never be dull or unintoxicating in his native soil. When CROMWELL was in the midst of his progress in Ireland he encamped before the town of Ross and sought to reduce it by starvation. The Governor asked honorable terms, and required that those who desired to remain should have liberty of conscience. CROMWELL's characteristic reply was, "You can for liberty of conscience. I meddle with no man's conscience, but if by that you mean the liberty to celebrate the Mass, I won't be done. The Parliament will not allow it." Now, the speaker asked, do we here mean to say the same in this country? Do we mean that, if by liberty of conscience we understand, the liberty to say the Mass and to build convents and churches, or the liberty to read the Bible in schools—it will not be allowed? He hoped not, though he felt the wind that at present blows in our atmosphere to be a cutting one, yet we got to remember that we were Americans, and nothing but Americans—for himself, having no drop of blood in his veins which was not American from the beginning. He should despise himself and his country, if they should fear of from their chorus those who sought their protection. (Cheers.) He could not at first understand how his friend who had preceded him, (Mr. BRADY,) made out thirty-two States in the Union, but he found that he (Mr. BRADY,) counted Ireland as one star. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, he asked them to recognize liberty, civil or religious, as a means of justice towards *man, and of piety towards the Lord. [Applause.]*

The Chairman said the next toast would command the respect and attention of every one, no matter on what land he was born. He gave them—*The Memory of Washington.*

Drank in solemn silence. *Music*—a dirge.

The sixth toast—*The President of the United States* was responded to by Hon. J. MCKEON, District Attorney.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am not insensible to the compliment paid to me by your calling on me to respond to the sentiment just announced. To the official and personal relations which I bear to the present Executive of the United States I have a right to exercise the compliment paid me. It is in no my purpose, do not think, like the present, to refer to the high responsibility which belongs to the Executive of such a nation as this. It is enough for us to know that since the great convention was made in this country, the sublime spectacle of the Head of a Government chosen by the masses of the people never was presented. We have in our time seen that sublime spectacle. The position held by the incumbent of that office is one to which any man of the highest intellect and of the proudest sentiment may well aspire, for it was adorned by the virtues of a WASHINGTON, and it was a place occupied by a JACKSON. Albeit, he was the son of an Irishman. [Applause.] True, the occupant of that high position must have qualities of a high grade, and must bring to it promptitude, decision, integrity and fearlessness. On him devolves the execution of the Constitution and of the laws enacted by the representatives of the people, and if he should fail in any of those great qualifications, in the same ratio must the execution of those laws and constitutional duties fall. It is not my purpose to speak of the present Executive in any lengthened remarks. I am perfectly aware of the position in which I now stand. I address men of all political sentiments. I feel that I tread on dangerous ground. I feel that I tread on *choses repoutes*; but while I make this qualification, I still feel that I address myself to manly hearts. [Applause.] At the present time—a time referred to by my eloquent friend Mr. BRADY—it is ill because me and him, and all of us who boast of Irish blood, to quail under the storm which lowers over us. [Applause.] I claim some right to share the persecution of the adopted citizen. [Applause.] I stand on my native soil; I stand here as an American, and I have a right to do honor to the man who stands by constitutional rights and the laws of the Union. [Applause.] Amid the general storm which is sweeping over the country, leaving a blasting disgrace on my native land, it is for me a source of high congratulation that the American Executive of the nation stands firm for the constitution and for the laws. [Applause.] Against him are levelled the shafts of a most malignant hostility—and for what? For having refused to extradite men who have not been born on the soil, but who have been made citizens under your laws, and who have professed a particular creed. [Applause.] No matter how much we may differ with him in respect to some particular acts of the administration, still we must agree on this great fact, that he has been the man who, amid the general deluge on which we are floating, has been standing on the last plank holding the banner on which are inscribed the constitutional rights of conscience and of adopted citizens. [Applause.] I glory that I am identified with his administration in such an hour of peril as this is. [Applause.] I have trodden on this ground because it is the one on which we can all unite. And if the telegraph has truly reported to-night, and if Australia is independent, what glory is it that the futon of Ireland should participate in producing that very independence. [Applause.] This spirit of persecution to which Irishmen have been subjected has sunk into my soul—I feel it in every vein—against it I wage a war of extermination; I ask none of its favors, and I will give it no mercy. [Loud applause.] I have referred to the Executive for its course on this subject alone. I ask no man to unite with me in my feelings in reference to the particular measures of the Administration. I ask no censure and no praise for those measures. His acts must be his champion—his advocate in the judgment of the present and the future. I only ask of you to judge him by his acts—I only ask of you to say, with me, that while the whole world has been in arms, he has preserved the peace and prosperity of the country; is it not something in such times as these, for us, the great nation representing the industry of the world, to have [illegible] our integrity as a nation amid this general conflict? [Applause.] And may we not hope that the Executive will be permitted to pursue the path of peace? May we not hope, too, that the efforts which he is making to that end, may be crowned with success? May we not be proud that he, at least, has supported that banner on which is inscribed liberty, equality and fraternity? And may we not expect that that motto means liberty of action and freedom of conscience to everybody, and the equality of all before the law? and that it means the union of all hearts for the development of the great interest, the true American interest, of the American people? [Loud applause and cheering.]

The President gave the next toast:

The Press—In honest hands a blessing, in dishonest hands a curse.

To which Mr. CHAS. A. DANA, *of the Tribune*, briefly responded.

The President next gave:

The Sister Societies—our Honored Guests.

Mr. YOUNG, of the St. George's Society, responded:

I will not, he said, in conclusion, propose a concocted or routine toast, because Englishmen now begin to tire of the word routine. I now give you, knowing that no matter where you may be, there are Irish issues whom you think of

The pious and immortal memory of the Hill of Howth, the Groves of Blarney, the Sunbeams Dragoons, and Molly Carew. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUGHES, President of the St. David's Society, also responded:

Ireland—The melody of her min

[illegible] Omer Pacha. The Turkish loss in the Russian attacks, was killed. The Russian number of killed and wounded, is not known. The Turkish loss is 18 killed and 50 wounded. A battery served by the French lost four men.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—The attack on Eupatoria on the 17th was a serious affair. *The Russians*, with 60 guns, made several vigorous attacks. They left 400 men on the field, and carried off many wounded. The Turks lost 69 killed. OMER PACHA, the Egyptian Commander, was wounded, and one of the Turkish Generals died night on the way to Simpferopol, or, rather, on the way to Bak.

PARIS, Thursday, March 1.—The *Moniteur*, of this morning, confirming the news of the defeat of the Russians at Eupatoria on the 17th ult., gives some additional particulars. The Russians, it is said, had eighty pieces of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, and twelve regiments of infantry. The combat lasted five and a half hours. The loss of the Russians was five hundred killed, and wounded in proportion. The Turks had 69 killed and 50 wounded; they lost 18 horses. The stores of flour have been preserved; the town is in a good state of defence. On the night following, the Russians withdrew within sight of the Turkish camp, and on the following morning they withdrew from Simferopol. Four vessels of war took part in the action.

RUSSIAN VERSION.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—Advices from St. Petersburg of this day's date state that the following dispatch had been received from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, dated the 19th of February: "On the 17th a portion of the troops occupied in the neighborhood of Eupatoria made a reconnoissance against the town to within a distance of 600 paces (yards.) They carried the batteries of artillery, and, in a short time succeeded in dismounting a portion of the enemy's guns, and in blowing up five caissons of ammunition. Having cleared himself that side, and defeated the enemy's cavalry, with the 16th gun, Gen. CHELEPEF, who commanded the detachment, gave orders to retire out of range, which was done in perfect order."

RUSSIA AND SARDINIA.

The following is a translation of the circular addressed by Count NESSELRODE to Russian agents in foreign States, notifying that Russia is at war with Sardinia:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.

"The Court of ——— will, we doubt not, share the opinion of the Emperor upon the policy of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, at a moment when that Sovereign, without any immediate motive, without any legitimate cause of complaint, and without even the shadow of the slightest infringement upon the direct interests of his country, has placed at the disposal of England a corps of Piemont of 15,000 men for the invasion of the Crimea.

"In taking this step the Sardinian Government appears to have left it to the care of the public journals to warn us of an aggression which it has not thought fit to justify by a declaration of war.

"We understand the motive of this silence.

"The Court of Turin, we admit it, would have had some difficulty in conciliating its policy with the national sentiment of its country. It would have experienced equal difficulty in making its present conduct harmonize with the ancient sentiments of the house of Savoy.

"In searching the annals of its history it might cite the incident of a Russian army crossing the Alps; but, it is true, it was to defend Piedmont, and not to invade it.

"In the Councils of the Cabinets of Europe, in the reign of the Emperor ALEXANDER of glorious memory, it is again Russia who lent her faithful support to the independence of Sardinia, when the house of Savoy was threatened on the throne of its ancestors.

"Must we finally recall to mind that, at the same period, if Genoa was re-united to the kingdom of Sardinia, it is to Russia the Imperial Cabinet recognized the necessity of assuring at the same time the commercial prosperity and the greatness of the country which the arms of Russia had constituted to deliver from a foreign yoke?

"To-day, sinking in oblivion the benefits of the past, the Court of Turin is about to direct against us, from that self-same port of Genoa, a hostile enterprise, which Russia has the conscientious satisfaction of knowing was not provoked by her.

"The attitude thus assumed by Russia, without a declaration of war, as we have stated, would [illegible] what mind we ought to give to the auxiliary troops destined to invade our frontiers under the flag of a country with which we have hitherto been at peace.

"However, if the Court of Turin loses sight of the principles and customs consecrated by the law of nations as the immutable rule of the international relations of States, the Emperor, for his part, is resolved to observe them.

"With this intention, His Imperial Majesty feels it incumbent upon him to declare that peace is *de jure* and *de facto* broken by this flagrant act of hostility, the whole blame of which recoils upon the Sardinian Government.

"We leave it to bear the entire responsibility thereof, in the face of the opinion of its country and of all Europe.

"It remains especially the allied Powers to appreciate the conduct of the Court of Sardinia when it has [illegible] to turn its arms against us at the very moment when the Imperial Cabinet entered into a deliberation at Vienna, destined to open the path to the establishment of peace.

"The motive which could tend towards the accomplishment of that work of pacification seem to have been strangely misunderstood by the Cabinet of Turin. In fact, while the Governments of Central Europe wisely interposed their legitimate authority to prevent one of the belligerent Powers from recruiting its legions in the States which intend on having their neutrality respected, the Sardinian Government, less chary of the blood of Italy, consents to put for a mere foreign to the political and religious interests of its nation. For, in good faith, it cannot be pretended that by enlisting her banner by the side of the enemies of Christianity.

"Nor can it be inferred that she seeks to defend the weak against the strong when she joins her arms to those of France and England.

"It is this latter Power, if we are rightly informed, which furnishes the Sardinian troops under his command—we will not say in its pay, as we wish to abstain from wounding the national feelings of a country with which, in fact, we are about to be at war.

"Notwithstanding this necessity, the Emperor will still offer protection to the private interests of Sardinian subjects who entertain ancient commercial relations with Russia. They shall not suffer from the errors of their Government. They are at liberty to remain in the empire in full security under the protection of our laws as long as they do not infringe them.

"But the Sardinian flag will henceforth cease to enjoy the protective guarantee solely to the mercantile navy of Sardinia.

"A term shall be fixed for the departure of Sardinian vessels that may be actually in Russian ports. The consuls will be at once withdrawn from Sardinian ports in Russia.

"The Russian agents at Genoa and Nice will receive orders to suspend the exercise of their functions, given between the two countries having been broken by the Court of Sardinia from the moment it acceded to the treaty of alliance concluded on the 10th of April, 1854, between Great Britain and France.

"The Emperor has deigned to charge me to communicate these determinations to all friendly Powers.

"NESSELRODE."

The War and Diplomatic Movements—Latest by Telegraph to London.

VIENNA, Friday, March 2.

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople up to the 22d February.

The last sorties of the Russians had been victoriously repulsed.

The Russians have demolished the Malakoff tower.

Information had been received by General BOSQUET of an intended attack on Balaklava. Preparations had been accordingly made to receive the enemy.

Baron KOLLER had been honored with an audience by the Sultan. The raising of the blockade of the Danube has been officially notified.

The exportation of corn from the Turkish provinces will, it is expected, be prohibited.

BERLIN, Thursday, March 1.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL arrived in this capital yesterday at noon.

In the afternoon he had a long interview with the Minister President Baron VON MANTEUFFEL.

To-day (Thursday, noon,) Lord JOHN RUSSELL had an audience of the King in the presence of M. MANTEUFFEL.

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Paris:

M. DE WENDELL, the Prussian Envoy, left Paris that night for Berlin.

He will return to Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

The Emperor's Visit to the Crimea.

PARIS, March 1.—No one now doubts longer as to the Emperor's journey. He will go at the end of this week or at the beginning of next. He will be escorted by the Cent Gardes, the Guides, and the gendarmes of the Imperial Guard. Some of these corps have already received their orders. It is further affirmed that the Empress goes with him.

Emperor at Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Thursday, 5 o'clock.

The Emperor of the French has this moment arrived at the Imperial Pavillon. Henri from the camp at St. Omer.

The following private telegraphic dispatch has been received in Paris:

HAMBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Russians have formed corps of Greek volunteers at Odessa, under the command of CHRYSOVERGIS, and carrying at their head the orthodox standard. They will be employed in the Crimea.

The Bulgarian volunteers have been sent towards the Danube.

Story of Fighting in Great Earnest.

From the London Times, Feb. 22.

By Telegraph.

[illegible]

For a Day of Solemn Fast, Humiliation and Prayer.

VICTORIA, R.

WE, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which we are engaged, and putting our trust in Almighty God that He will graciously bless our arms both by sea and land, have received, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public day of solemn fast, humiliation and prayer, be observed throughout the parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next, that we both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner lend up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of peace to us and our dominions; and we do strictly charge and command that the said day be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favor of Almighty God and would avoid His wrath and indignation; and that the bishops and ministers of religion do the same, we have given directions to the Most Rev. the Archbishops and the Right Rev. the Bishops of England and Ireland to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels and places of public worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1855, and in the 18th year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

Promotion in the Army—A Blow at Aristocratic Abuses.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, March 1.

Lord GODERICH moved an address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to take into consideration the present system of promotion in Her Majesty's Army, under which non-commissioned officers rarely attain to the rank of commissioned officers, and earnestly ever to that of field-officers, and humbly to recommend to Her Majesty that it is the opinion of this House that the said *system is injurious to the public service*, and unjust to the private soldier in Her Majesty's Army. Under the peculiar *circumstances of our army in the Crimea*, he observed, and when the people were asking what was the cause of the evils which had befallen it, the House, he thought, would not grudge the time occupied in the discussion of a question relating to the efficiency of that army. The earnest demand of the people, and their just requirement, was that the Government should act upon a principle applicable to all offices—namely, that that man only should be appointed to an office who was the best fitted to fill it; and it could hardly be argued that this principle had been adopted in the present system of military promotion—a system which had never been established by law, and which involved not only anomalies but injustice. He should confine himself, he said, to a part of the question—namely, to the manner in which the existing system affected the great mass of the army—the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, between whom and the commissioned officers a gulf was fixed which it was difficult for the former to pass. The general fact was notorious that the principle of the Home Guards was not to hold out to the private soldier any hope that merit would receive the honor of promotion to the rank of a commissioned officer. Since the 1st of October last, 521 commissions in the army had been filled up by the Horse Guards, of which 150 had been obtained by purchase, and 371 had been given away; and of this number, 266 had been given to "gents," 39 to officers of the militia, and 66 to sergeants promoted from the ranks. If this was the principle followed, he asked the House to consider whether it was just—whether it was not expedient to introduce a change in the system; and whether such a change would not beneficially affect the recruiting of the army, its intelligence, its morality, and its military efficiency. The change could be made at the present time, which was peculiarly favorable for it, and it could be effected without injustice to purchasers. His objection to what had been done already was that it had not been done on any system, but as a matter of pure favor. It had been said that non-commissioned officers did not like to be promoted; no doubt, if only one sergeant in a regiment was advanced; but that was the very reason why he asked that the change should be systematic, whereby we should promote the efficiency of our army and do justice to brave men.

Mr. F. PEEL observed that the system under which commissions were obtained in the army by purchase might be, as Lord GODERICH had represented, faulty in principle and defective in theory; but it could not in truth be said that in its actual working it had operated injuriously to the interests of the country or to the discredit of the English army. Lord GODERICH had failed to show in what way the system was unjust to the private soldier, and how it impeded the disposition to enlist in our service. His (Mr. PEEL's) opinion was that, if the advancement of the private soldier to commission was to be systematic, the system now prevailing must give way; the two could not coexist; so that the question affected the whole system of advancement by purchase in the army. Mr. PEEL explained the system as it now existed and the principle upon which commissions were given to non-commissioned officers, pointing out the advantages incidental to the sale and purchase of commissions in comparison with a system of advancement by seniority, and if merit was to be the rule of promotion, who was to be the judge? If the Government, a most invidious duty would be cast upon the Minister, and he feared the system would be regarded as one of favoritism. Although the subject might deserve consideration, yet he saw advantages in the present system which he should be sorry to part with, and inconveniences in the plan recommended by Lord GODERICH, which, he thought, should induce the House to hesitate before it assented to the address.

Sir D. L. EVANS supported the motion. Adverting to an opinion of the late Duke of WELLINGTON in favor of a system of purchase, he asked why, if it was so admirable a system, it was not introduced into the Navy, the civil service, and all the institutions of the country? He denounced the system as a disgrace to the House if it continued to sanction it, the fact being, he said, that the system afforded an opportunity of favoritism. A great amelioration, he said, was going on in the army; it was manifested in the force now in the Crimea, and yet this was to be a separate body, debarred from those hopes which other classes were allowed to entertain. There was no abuse without some counterveiling advantage; but in this system the evil greatly preponderated. In conclusion, he noticed the case of Sergeant SULLIVAN, in which he thought a mistake had been made by the authorities, and a direct professional affront had been (no doubt unintentionally) put upon himself.

Mr. S. HERBERT observed that the debate had traveled out of the motion. The House had been discussing, not the case of private soldiers, but what should be the rule of promotion in the army. He thought it was an advantage that non-commissioned officers should be promoted, but not because they were non-commissioned officers. The only rational rule for promoting any man was *dour dignori*. Then the question was, were we to have a strong education test for officers, or to take men because they were private or non-commissioned officers, and dispense with all examination? This consideration must, for a time at least, limit the admission of non-commissioned officers to commissions. He acknowledged that it was for the advantage of the army that there should be pretty frequent admissions from the ranks; but he objected to laying down a fixed rule which would lead to a system of class promotion. Then, was promotion to be by purchase, seniority, or merit? He admitted that much might be said against purchase; but serious inconveniences would attend its abolition. Seniority, as a rule, was objected to and was objectionable, and selection according to merit was liable to abuse. So that when the question of purchase was looked at it must be regarded with reference to what was to be substituted for it. He contrasted the military system of this country with the system of France and of Russia, and argued that we could not lay down a fixed rule as to the number of men to be promoted from the ranks; so that it was a question, not of principle, but of degree. He was confident that the increase in the number of these promotions would go on, and that the increased education of the army would justify its continuance; but he asked the House not to sanction indiscriminate promotion.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was impossible to deny that this subject was one of great importance and of great interest—important as it regarded one of the great institutions of the country in which rested its defence, its dignity and honor; interesting because it encouraged all classes of community. One of the arguments of Lord GODERICH was, that the present system discouraged recruiting for the army; but this was not the fact; recruiting never went on so successfully. The question of the purchase and sale of commissions was surrounded with difficulties. If we were forming our army for the first time, we must well think of making commissions matter of sale, but to alter another thing to deal with a system with had long existed; for he believed that this was the remnant of an ancient system not peculiar to the army. Abstractedly it was an evil; but, as many other institutions, it was not unmingled by certain counterveiling advantages. The change involved considerations of great magnitude, as well as great expense to the country. Therefore, he was not prepared to say that the Government could consent to this sort of off-hand resolution. It was a great mistake to suppose that by the purchase and sale of commissions they were put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder. The Commander-in-Chief exercised the same discretion in selecting men permitted to purchase commissions as he did when they were given without purchase. With respect to the promotion of non-commissioned officers, he thought the line pursued by Mr. S. HERBERT ought to be, and it would continue to be, followed. He thought it was desirable to hold out to privates and non-commissioned officers that good conduct and bravery would earn the reward of a commission, and he was satisfied that by increased education there would always be a considerable number of sergeants fitted to receive commissions. This being the case, he hoped Lord GODERICH would not divide the House, which might give an erroneous impression to the public, that on the main principle there was a difference of sentiment, but would leave it to the Government to follow out the course already adopted.

Lord GODERICH declined to withdraw his motion, which, upon a division, was negatived by 158 to 114.

Right Men for Right Places—Mr. Layard.

From the London Times, March 2.

"The right man for the right place" deserves to become the watchword of a political party, and to be inscribed on the banners of every candidate for popular favor. Every conscious and willful dereliction from this rule is a crime against the country and a heavy infraction of public morality. He who knowingly puts a worse man into a place for which he is provided with a better defrauds a Government of that amount of ability which is represented by the difference of the talents of the two persons, abuses the trust confided to him, and contributes his quota towards disorganizing our service and disgracing our name. Having premised this principle, which is day by day penetrating more deeply into the minds of men, we proceed to apply it to the consideration of the case of Mr. LAYARD, as detailed by himself to his constituents at Aylesbury.

Mr. LAYARD has spent his life in the East, and he is, from an experience far more varied and singular then appears in his published works, thoroughly and minutely acquainted with the languages, manners, and habits of thought of the nations which dwell around the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. He is by profession a diplomatist, and has at least as fair a knowledge of the foreign relations of Western Europe as falls to the lot of the better informed members of his class. He is a man of great energy and activity, strong in his convictions and earnest in carrying them out. Though not a practiced speaker, he is ready and fluent, and has risen on some occasions to impressive fervor. On the other hand, of the Internal administration of this country, of the details of office, of the affairs of our colonies, of the vast and isolated subject of our Indian empire, it is no reproach to Mr. LAYARD to say that he knows comparatively little. His steps have tend in other paths, and a man who knows so much of what other men are ignorant of, may well be content to avow his ignorance of much that other men know.

Such is the candidate for public office whom we would present to our readers. The outlines are strongly marked; there is no possibility of mistaking them. No public man can possibly plead ignorance of the special qualifications and disqualifications of Mr. LAYARD. Let us see how those we entrust with the delicate and responsible duty of selecting the right man for the right place have discharged it in this instance, and what is the reward which talent and merit have to expect from patrons whose vocation it is, above all things, to cultivate the most friendly and intimate relations with rising men of genius. Mr. LAYARD was for a short time Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Government. Lord DERBY very handsomely offered to continue him in the place, but Lord JOHN was unwilling to lose his services, and advised him to reject the offer of his political antagonist—advice which, in an evil hour for his own material prosperity, Mr. LAYARD adopted and acted upon. On the formation of Lord ABERDEEN's Government, Mr. LAYARD was offered a Secretaryship of the Board of Control, on the principle, we suppose, of putting a man to do one thing because he has a special aptitude for another. In a day or two, however, a gentleman with still less pretension to any knowledge of Indian affairs—who had, indeed, spent his whole life in the management of Irish politics—was found, and of course his entire ignorance of the subject was preferred to the partial ignorance of Mr. LAYARD. This is the first illustration of putting the right man into the right place. The next offer Mr. LAYARD received of home employment was the Clerkship of the Ordnance, which he declined, because he knew nothing about the Ordnance, and did not consider himself the right man for the place. This is illustration No. 2. The third offer was the Under-Secretaryship-at-War—a situation for which Mr. LAYARD might well consider himself qualified, and for which he was, indeed, marked out by the almost unanimous opinion of the country. Here, at last, then, we begin to see hand, and after so many failures and reverses have at last got the right man in the right place. But such a state of things was too brilliant and too utopian—too much savoring of old romance, to continue long, and in two days Lord PALMERSTON, with a view, no doubt, to the "vigorous prosecution of the war," withdrew from Mr. LAYARD the office of Under-Secretary, and bestowed it on Mr. PEEL, who had never, that we are aware of, turned his attention to the subject before. But, though Mr. LAYARD was not fit to administer the war, the origin of which he had witnessed, at the three great battles of which he had been present, and with the course of which he is perhaps more conversant than any other man in this country, his services were urgently required in another field, and Lord PALMERSTON proposed to compensate him by placing in his hands during the absence of Lord JOHN RUSSELL at Vienna the destinies of our vast colonial empire. This overwhelming trust Mr. LAYARD, much to his honor, refused, on the ground that his attention had never been turned to the subject, and that he was not the right man for the place; and this, we think, may well serve for illustration No. 3. The knowledge which Mr. LAYARD did not possess is doubtless possessed in the amplest degree by Sir ROBERT PEEL, who, it is well known, has devoted every spare hour of his industrious life to the acquisition of colonial information. He is in fact, though not in name, our Colonial Minister. To him are to be intrusted the destinies of fifty dependencies; his vigorous hand is to quench the flames of civil war which seem about to burst forth in the colony of Victoria, and upon him devolves the labor of giving constitutions to provinces destined to form another United States in the Southern Ocean. We think we shall not be far wrong if we treat this appointment as illustration No. 4 of the manner in which Her Majesty's advisers understand the maxim that it is the duty of Government, above all things, at this time of dignity and discredit, to choose the right man for the right place.

We have made these observations in no spirit of partiality to one person or of hostility to another—in no wish to embarrass the existing Government, nor to interfere with the fair exercise of a constitutional discretion; but at this moment, when our interests, our honor, and the lives of so many of our fellow-subjects, have been offered upon the shrine of notorious incompetency,—when the whole nation feels like one man the necessity of putting aside private and personal claims, and making every appointment solely with reference to the fitness of the candidate, such proceedings as those we have just detailed can only find parallels in those acts of extravagant folly and overweening presumption which have heralded the fall of factions and of Governments. Absorbed in their own little game of intrigue and management, our leading statesmen forget that there is a public out of doors which takes note of all these things. Instead of conciliating the natural wish for the promotion of merit and efficiency at a time when so much has been suffered for the want of them, these gentlemen abandon themselves to the intoxication occasioned by an unexpected return to power, and presume on the forbearance inculcated by the dangerous position to which they have brought the country. Such intoxication is not unlikely to be succeeded by a period of mournful sobriety, and such presumption is sure before long to recoil with sudden and unexpected force upon the heads of those whom it has bewildered.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Important, but Doubtful.

TRIESTE, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Dispatches from Ceylon of the 1st announce that the people of Australia have risen and proclaimed their independence.

Some troops, sent to put down the insurrection, had fought some sanguinary engagements.

Melbourne was in a state of siege.

Lately from Australia.

From the London Times, March 1.

The Australian mails of the days which to the 24 of December, and only week later than those received a month back by the overland mail. Their chief interest arises from the news received the day previously of the serious form from which some disturbances among the miners had assumed, and which had caused all the available troops in Melbourne, amounting to about 300 or 400, to be dispatched to the spot, together with some field-pieces. The feeling at Melbourne, however, seems to have been in favor of *order*, and there was, accordingly, little danger of the rioters meeting with that kind of sympathy which would be likely to sustain them in any lawless movement of a more extensive or permanent character. Hostility to the payment of license fees and anger at the refusal of the authorities to deliver up upon demand three persons convicted of previous acts of violence constituted apparently the principal grounds of the outbreak. The gold production continued steady, and the total brought by escort for the week was 27,806 ounces, worth about £110,000. In the import markets there had been no recovery, although the arrivals of goods during the previous fortnight had been small. It was still apprehended that the lowest point of depression had not yet been touched. Many persons, disappointed with their prospects, were returning to England. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce had approved the Government proposal for an export duty on gold, and had appointed a committee to consider the amount at which it could judiciously be fixed. They had also reported favorably on the proposal for an increased duty on spirits, but had objected to its being extended to beer. The next departures for England would be the *Admiral*, about the 9th of December; the *Arabian*, on the 14th; the *Antelope* steamer, about the 16th; the *Blackwall*, on the 2d of January; and the *Statesman* and *Charlotte Ann*, at dates not specified.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The following is the London Times' correspondent's letter, dated Hong Kong, Jan. 15:

The mail of the 22d of October arrived here, *via* Calcutta, on the 27th ult., and that of the 9th of November on the 1st inst. The Chinese steamer, which put back to Singapore, came in on the 31st ult. The outward mail leaves to-day, and the semi-monthly one, old Canton, on the 20th instant, or the 2d inst. For the future this will be the order of sailing: mails.

Since the 19th ult., the date of our last, a decided change has taken place in the state of affairs at Canton, and that city may be considered as in a state of siege. This result has been mainly brought about by the successes that have been obtained by the rebel fleets in several naval engagements, in which they completely destroyed the Imperial flotilla. The rebels may now be said to be in command of the whole river, and take advantage of this position to cut off all supplies from the city, as a preliminary measure to an attack on it, a step which does not appear far off at present, judging from the alarm that reigns, and the daily offers of the inhabitants. Provisions are rising rapidly, more so in the inland rice, which will advance to an extreme price, as supplies are checked.

We referred in our last to the visit of Sir JOHN BOWRING and Rear-Admiral STERLING, who have since returned to this. Sir JOHN BOWRING does not appear to have gained anything, but established the fact that the same deep-rooted antipathy still exists among the Chinese against foreigners entering the city. Sir JAMES STIRLING seems to have occupied himself in ascertaining the most eligible position from which the factories could be defended, and, in conjunction with Commodore ABBOTT, the United States' senior officer, and with the consent of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the American Commissioner, Dr. PARKER, a line has been drawn, and an intimation given to the authorities and the rebel leaders that any hostilities within it will provoke similar acts from the naval force now stationed off the factories. This may have the desired effect of warding off all danger from foreigners, but looking at the composition of the insurgent force, and finding in its ranks undoubted pirates, it will not be easy for the rebel leader, however good his intentions, to curb the feelings of plunder which exist with such a lawless set.

The anchorage at Whampoa has lately been the scene of a severe naval fight, and during the action the foreign shipping received serious damage from the guns of the contending parties, in the presence of English and American men-of-war, on board of which were the respective senior naval officers.

Judging from the course pursued by the English and American authorities, both civil and naval, it appears evident that they will allow matters to take their course at Canton, and that their sole care is the protection of their respective subjects.

Trade, with this state of things, continues paralyzed, and, in short, we are not wrong in stating that the port of Canton is virtually closed. Two English and two American men-of-war remain off the factories, and at Whampoa there are two English and one American men-of-war, and additional force available from this if requisite.

From Shanghai our dates are to the 1st inst. The most important item of intelligence is a collision between the French authorities and the insurgents in the city, leading to the bombardment of the place by Admiral LA GUERRE with his vessels *La Jeanne d'Arc* and *Colbert* but by our last advices nothing definite had resulted, although it was expected the city would surrender, and we expect to hear of this by our next letters, or of its having been stormed and taken. This measure holds out a prospect of a termination to the disorganization that has ruled so long at Shanghai and the neighborhood.

Pekin Gazette are down to December 4. The accounts continue unfavorable for the insurgents, who are said to have met with several reverses, and have been driven back in an easterly direction.

Trade at Shanghai had been carried on to a fair extent. Tea and silk remained at about the same prices as before.

From Foochow our dates are to the 22d ult. Tea continued to be sent forward. The difficulty about settling the ground still existed.

Our advices from Amoy are to the 5th inst. There was a fair market for Cotton, but manufactures were dull. The neighborhood was quiet.

Capt. ADAMS, of the United States Navy, was passenger by the last mail steamer from England, and proceeds to-morrow, in the United States steamer *Powhatan*, to Japan, with the ratification of the treaty made with the Empire by Com. PERRY on the part of the United States.

We have not heard when Sir JOHN BOWRING purposes visiting Siam, although we believe he has it still in prospect.

The *Centurion*, with the invalids of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, left for England on the 7th inst.

Exchange at Canton—on England 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d.; on India, 230 rs. to 235 rs. At Shanghai—on England, 4s. 7d.; on India, 235 rs. to 240 rs.

Our latest dates are,—from England, Nov. 9; Calcutta, Dec. 5; Bombay, Dec. 1; Singapore, Dec. 24; Manila, Dec. 22; Melbourne, Nov. 10; Shanghai, Jan. 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday March 2—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been without animation during the past week. MONEY is brisk demand. CONSOLS leave off 91¼@91¾ for money, and 91¼@91¾ for the account. DOLLARS 4s. 4d. Bar SILVER 5s. 3d. South American DOUBLOONS 75s. 9d.

COTTON has ruled steady. Of 900 bags Tenerife the chief portion sold at 8¾d. from 8d. 6d.@7s. 9d. for middling to good Silver, with Bleach from 8s. 9d.@8s. for middling to good fair. COCOA—No public sales. The market is firm.

COFFEE—There have not been any public sales of Plantation Ceylon this week. Privately there is a fair inquiry for the better kinds, which are rather scarce. About 300 bags Native Ceylon have been sold at 46s. 6d. @48s., and a cargo of 4,740 bags Rio "good firsts," inclined free of particular average, at 46s. 6d., for a near port.

Business was resumed at the Corn market on Monday, a favorable change in the weather having taken place. The supply of both English and Foreign WHEAT was moderate, but the trade was without life, and the business transacted only at about the previous prices. The last Gazette average price of English WHEAT was 60s. 2d., on 94,612 qrs. returned. To-day the demand was again languid, and little doing either in English or Foreign WHEAT; we quote White American WHEAT at 74s.@78s.; Red 72s.@76s. ⅌ qr. American FLOUR 38s. @41s. ⅌ barrel.

COTTON—Quiet. The sales for the week are 700 bales. At Liverpool the demand is moderate; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 5 3-16d. ⅌ lb.

CURRANTS—In good demand at late quotations.

DRUGS, &c.—The Parliamentary sales yesterday passed off without spirit, in the absence of animation, and the continental navigation not having been reopened. Castor Oil—100 cases sold from 44d.@51d. Shellac—700 pkgs. partly sold at previous values. Gum Dammar—30 cases good quality were bought in at 66s., and 20 pkgs. Gum Copal at 11d.@6s. 1d. Cassia—300 bags sold at 20s. In Ipecacuanha a large business has been done at 6d. advance; fr. 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. is now the price. Sales of Jalap at 2s. 3d. Opium firm at 10s. 6d. Quicksilver 1s. 11d.

In LEAD—A fair business doing at previous rates. Common Pig £21 10s.

HEMP—In St. Petersburg we have nothing to report; the nominal quotation for Clean is £47, but there is no demand. Small sales of current quality of Manilla at £45, and 650 bales white have been sold for arrival at that price. June—600 bales at public sale brought full rates, from £32 15s.@£34 10s. for common to fair.

IRON—The sales concluded on the 20th inst., of the 19,259 chests declared 2,000 were withdrawn, and 2,023 bought in; about 1,600 of these have since been placed, making the total quantity realized about 4,500 chests, of which it is estimated 4,000 have been taken for export, 1,500 for home use, and the remainder for speculation and waste. As compared with October sales, prices may be quoted: Fine Bengal, 2d. cheaper; ordinary to good, par to 2d. advance; low, par to 2d. cheaper; Ceylon, 2d.@3d. cheaper; ordinary to good Kurpah, par; low, 2d. cheaper; good and fine Madras, par; ordinary and middling, par to 2d. advance. Stock 26th February, 23,667 chests against 24,019 same period last year. Deliveries since 1st January, 2,446 chests against 3,186.

RICE—The market is dull. We quote Rolls, £8 15s.@£9 15s., and Bags, £8 15s.@£7. free on board, in Wales; Scotch Pig, 36s. 3d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

MOLASSES—Dull; 100 puncheons Cuba Muscovado have been sold at 32s. 3d.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign only in moderate demand and prices are a little lower particularly at Hull. New-York in bonds £13 5s., Boston in bags £13 10s., Bay Ottoman £13 15s.

OILS—Fish oils are much easier; Sperm £120, Southern £86, Pale Seal £55, Cod £50; Rape is dull, a few tuns of refined on the spot are reported at 56s. 6d. 6s. 6d. but by arrival there are others at considerably lower rates. Olive and the almond continue very limited; Gallipoli £58, Italian £54. Linseed—Has been in fair demand at 34s. 3d. for present delivery, but to-day the market is rather easier, and 33s. the nearest price; 30s. 9d.@37s. has been paid for March and April, and 37s. 6d.@38s. for April to July. Cocoa Nut—Dull at 32s. @45s. Palm 42s.@43s.

RICE is firm, and a large business has been done during the week. 7,000 bags Bengal, on the spot, have been sold at 14s. 6d.@5s. 6d. for good middling to good white. Of 6,000 bags Madras, at auction, a portion sold at 13s. 6d. for good pinky. 500 tons good middling Bengal, to arrive, are reported from 15s. 4½d. for old to 15s. 7½d. for new, landed terms; and two cargoes of Arracan, afloat—one at 15s., landed terms, and the other at 15s. 6d., for the Continent, floating delivery.

SALTPETRE steady, without much doing. 1,500 bags Bengal, at auction, partly sold at full prices; 20s. for 73 to 3 ⅌ cent. refraction, and 20s. 6d. for 84½ to 7 ⅌ cent. Nitrate Soda—6,200 bags, recently landed, were offered at auction, and bought in at 17s. 6d.; the parcel has since been placed at 17s.

RUM is dull; price have a downward tendency.

SENNA—The arrivals of Linnæus from the Black Sea, on the coast, are liberal—some 20,000 grs. Tagaurog in this position offering at 5½d.@6½d. 6d., and a cargo of Mantanopoli, not yet here, has sold at 6½d.; on the spot it is difficult to sell at 1d. under last week's rates. Rapoccini remains unchanged; good Calicutta is inquired for on the spot at 6½.

SPELTER—Nothing doing. The nominal price is £23 @£23 5s.

LARD—Quiet at 56s.@58s. for Western in bags.

SPICES—Black Pepper: 500 bags sold from 4½d. to 4¾d. for fair to good heavy Malabar. Nutmegs: 10 boxes West India brought from 1s. 7d.@1s. 9d. Mace: 4 boxes have been sold at 3s. 4d.@1s. 6d. Ginger: 9 barrels Jamaica sold from 52s.@52s. Cassia Vera: 20 bales Malabar brought 60d.@62d.

SUGAR—The demand has improved within the last day or two, and in Foreign a considerable business has been transacted at previous rates. The sales of West India for the week are 1,130 hhds., and of 10,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, only about one-half found buyers; 24,000 bags current stayed Mauritius were all taken in at 51s.@52s.6d., only 30c. being bid. 300 hhds., 150 bbls. and tierces Porto Rico sold readily from 31s. for low to 40s. for very fine yellow; and 1,300 boxes Havana were chiefly bought in, but almost nearly all were disposed of at previously; 7,000 bags and 4,000 Manilla are reported at 27s., and 1,500 boxes Havana at various rates. About 2,000 baskets and 2,000 bags Java, about No. 12s., sold at 28s.6d., and 400 tons clayed Manilla at 24s.6d., fully insured, both for a part in the United Kingdom, landing weights.

TALLOW has been very dull this week, and to-day there are sellers at 42s. 6d. both on the spot and for forward delivery.

TEA—There is rather more firmness in the market, owing to the accounts received to-day from China; but without material alteration in prices. Common Congou, 2d.@2½d.

TIN quiet. Common Banka, 114s.; Bars, 118s.; Refined, 117s.; Straits, 104s.; Banca, 107s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The United States Bonds of 1868 are scarce at 107 for Bonds of $1000, and at 106½ for larger amounts. Some Massachusetts Sterling Bonds are offered at 100½. Maryland Sterling at 95. A small amount of Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 79½; the Bonds have been sold at 81@82. The Virginia 5's Sterling at 85; and the 6's Dollar Bonds at 67. Boston City 4½ Sterling without buyers at 102. New-Orleans City 7's 59, Canada 6's Sterling 107½. Illinois Central 7's Railroad Bonds 68@70; 2d mortgage Convertible 72@75. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 1st mortgage 89@90. Panama Railroad, 1st mortgage 7's Sterling, 5 years Bonds, 92@94. New-York and Erie, 1st mortgage 104@105; ditto 3rd mortgage 81@83; ditto 7's Convertible 1871, 74. BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Africa.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, 2d March, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—The wind having changed, we have numerous arrivals; but no effect has been produced on the Cotton Market, which remains dull, though without any marked decline. Our quotations of middling are reduced 1-16d. in the last fortnight. The Manchester Market continues very flat; but there are hopes that the opening of spring may bring some increase of demand. Except in rare cases, short time has not been resorted to. The Money Market is unchanged, the current rate of discount varying from 4½ to 5 per cent. Large arrivals of Gold are announced since the late change of wind; and as the Exchanges are now more favorable for this country, it is hoped that a considerable portion of this Gold may be retained at home. The Congress at Vienna is about to be opened. Consols close 91¾. The sales for the week are 38,540 bales, of which 1,000 are on Speculation and for Export, leaving 22,000 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. Market unchanged. We quote:

Fair Orleans, 5½d.	—	Middling, 5 1-16d.
Fair Mobiles, 5½d.	—	Middling, 4 15-16d.
Fair Uplands, 5½d.	—	Middling, 4½d.

CORN MARKET—The demand continues extremely limited, and prices are again reduced.

Western Canal sup. Flour, new, ⅌ bbl.	27s.	0d.@28s. 0d.
Baltimore and Philadelphia, do., do.	28s.	0d.@28s. 0d.
Ohio do., do.	42s.	0d.@45s. 0d.
Meal do., do.	27s.	0d.@28s. 0d.
White U. S. Wheat, ⅌ 70 lbs.	7s.	0d.@8s. 0d.
Red and Mixed do., do.	10s.	0d.@12s. 0d.
Yel. and mixed Indian Corn, ⅌ 480 lbs.	42s.	0d.@43s. 0d.
White do., do.	42s.	0d.@43s. 0d.

ASHES—Continue dull at previous prices.

THE POOLE MURDER.

CONTINUED SEARCH FOR BAKER.

SAILING OF THE GRAPESHOT.

CLOSE OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

A Sermon on the Death and Burial of William Poole.

Pursuit of the Murderer—Sailing of the Grapeshot.

The clipper bark *Grapeshot*, under command of Captain Hepburn, cleared from this port on Saturday for the city of Palmas, Grand Canary Island. The vessel was fitted out while lying at the foot of Seventh-street, East River. During the day the police force who were detailed for the voyage proceeded on board with their baggage. In the evening the clipper hauled out in the stream, and everything was made ready for her departure yesterday afternoon, and she accordingly put to sea about 2 o'clock P. M.—Capt. Halpin, of the First Ward Police, being in special charge of the important object of the expedition. He is accompanied by Policemen [illegible] of the Twenty-first Ward, Henry Evans of the Fifth Ward, Geo. Green of the Fourth Ward, Thos. Barrett of the Eleventh Ward, and Yeomans and DeLacy, Special Aids. Judge Stuart had an interview with the Spanish Consul on Saturday, and received from him letters and documents directed to the Governor-General of the Canary Islands, requesting his aid to capture the fugitive murderer. Captain Halpin carried out the following letter from the owner of the *Isabella Jewett*, to his correspondent at Palmas:

New-York, March 17, 1855.

To James Wood, Palmas, G. C.:

The Authorities of this City are about dispatching the clipper bark *Grapeshot* in pursuit of the brig *Isabella Jewett*, on board of which it is suspected a man accused of murder, by the name of Baker, took passage. If the *Grapeshot* fails to overtake the *Jewett*, she will endeavor to intercept her arrival at Palmas, so as to arrest Baker before he lands. At the request of Hon. Sidney H. Stuart, City Judge, I beg to ask your kind offices in facilitating the movements of the Police Officers who will go out in the *Grapeshot* on this business, should they eventually reach your port.

WM. DEPEW.

Poole Inquest.

EIGHTH DAY.—Close of the Investigation.

Andrew J. Byers, of No. 60 Lispenard-street, being sworn, said: I was bar-keeper at Stanwix Hall; was in the bar-room a few minutes before the fight; Morrissey, Hyler, Baker, Bell, Dan. Cunningham, Turner and others were in the room, talking in separate parties in relation to the late affray; Morrissey asked Baker why he did not give him his pistol; Baker told him he would not be right in doing so, and did not think there was any danger of Poole's attacking him; Hyler came up to the bar and drank with Morrissey and others; I was busy and did not pay particular attention to the conversation [illegible] Loughlin and Bell went out and Morrissey missed them [illegible] Turner, Baker, Hyler, Morrissey and Cunningham went out; Morrissey and Cunningham went out together [illegible] appeared to be much intoxicated; heard Hyler say there was some difficulty, and he wanted [illegible] and asked Cunningham.

Lyman Brown, being sworn, said—I kept a place called [illegible], at No. — Broadway, until recently, but which was removed to No. 487 Broadway, and called Stanwix Hall, for four months and a half, until a week [illegible]; was at that place on the night of the [illegible], together with any one who was attending the bar; about 11 o'clock on that night, five persons, who by sight were named Baker, Pargons(?), Van Pelt, Turner, and another who I do not remember, came in together [illegible]; they all talked together near the bar, but I did not know particularly what they were talking about; they all drank together; they did not stay more than five minutes after Pargons came in with this man; they all went out together about 11 o'clock; I do not know who told me the names of these parties; I did not hear any one say he had any threats by this party; I did not see any arms about the parties; would not recognize any of them except Pargons; did not discover they were under excitement; would not say Baker was with the party.

Thos. C. Finnell, M. D., being sworn, said: I have made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased seven hours after death, in company with Drs. Carnochan, Putnam, Jas. R. Wood, Crossman and others; [illegible] two wounds—one on the right thigh, the other in the chest; the one on the thigh was situated a little above the knee, and had two openings, about an inch apart; the bullet, in passing through the wound, went directly under the skin, without injuring the muscles; the point of entrance was larger than the place of exit; the wound in the chest was through the sternum on a line with the cartilage of the fifth rib, half an inch to the left of the median line; from the appearance of this wound it would seem that at the time deceased was shot his right shoulder was forcibly depressed; the ball, in passing through this wound, went downwards and backwards, from right to left, perforating the pericardium, and lodging in the muscular septum of the heart, about an inch from its apex; the point where the ball entered having united by inflammation, it was necessary to make an incision with the knife before it could be removed; the pericardium was distended with about thirty ounces of a sero-sanguineous fluid; the lungs were free from congestion, pale and collapsed; the liver, kidneys, spleen, stomach and other organs were in a healthy condition; the external surface of the heart was covered by fibrinous exudation; the immediate cause of death was dropsy of the pericardium.

Charles Henry Tracy, No. 100 [illegible]-street, being sworn, said—he knew nothing about this affray; was at Allen's, in Lispenard-street about 9 o'clock; saw Allen and Turner up stairs; Harvey Young came in, and Turner, who was standing by the faro-table, was called out by Young; in a few minutes Turner came back, and I said to him, "Don't go up to Stanwix Hall to-night—you know Irwin is bail for you, and if you get into any muss he will suffer;" he replied that he would not go, and then he went to the faro bank-table, and commenced gambling; about 10 o'clock, or a little after I left, he was still there; I did not see Morrissey until I came back from a dance-house in Church-street, kept by Jacob Ross, where I had been at about 11 o'clock; then I saw Pargons, Hyler and Morrissey talking together in an inner room (bar-room) at Allen's; I spoke to Morrissey, and then went up stairs, and remained there for about an hour; did not see these parties after that; but a little after 1 o'clock, Parker came and told me that Turner had been shot; I went down to *Lyng's house with Parker*, and rang the bell; Lyng came to the window and told us we could not be admitted; Jim Kerrigan came soon after, and he could not get in; we waited there for about half or three-quarters of an hour, and then I went back to Allen's, and, as I went in, Kerrigan followed; I am positive he could not have been at Lyng's.

Frederick A. Putnam, sworn: About ten minutes after Mr. Poole was shot, I was called in to attend upon him; I could wish him from that time until half-past 6, and again at 8, when James Irwin came in; I was present; a great many people came in and spoke to Poole, who shook them by the hand; Irwin came up and extended his hand to Poole, when the deceased refused to take it, and said, "I don't want to have anything to do with you, for you have been the whole cause of this;" Irwin said he had not come there for any bad motive; deceased, much excited, said he would see him another time; Irwin, whose expression did not seem very sympathetic, then said, "I am not afraid of you;" he (Irwin) would not be afraid to fight him when he got well; I then stopped the conversation; I then put Poole into a carriage and, with Mr. Hyler, took him home; then Hyler told me who Irwin was; deceased said he was at the bottom of this affair; subsequently deceased told me that Irwin was setting these men on, and had been seeking his life for some time; and that he bailed out all these men, as fast as they attacked him, and were arrested.

Dr. Carnochan, said: He made the post-mortem examination of Poole, personally with Dr. Putnam, and he did not know who could testify to it as well as he could.

The Doctor was sworn, and said: I made the post-mortem examination of William Poole about seven hours after death; the body was beautifully developed; it presented three orifices of gunshot wounds on the surface, two orifices on the left thigh, apparently the entrance and exit of a ball, and one orifice on the anterior aspect of the chest; the post-mortem examination revealed that all the organs of the body were healthy, with the exception of the effects of the wounds inflicted; the ball which entered the thorax passed through the margin of the sternum at the place of junction with the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs; the direction of the wound passed from right to left, and the ball in its course perforated the pericardium, and was found imbedded in the muscular tissue of the heart, in the septum between the right and left ventricle, about midway between the apex of the heart and the base of the ventricles; the cause of death was inflammation of the pericardium and heart, and its results following upon wound of the heart by the bullet.

The bullet which was taken from the heart of the deceased was here exhibited by Dr. Carnochan.

The evidence being all in, the Coroner announced a recess of twenty minutes before giving his charge to the Jury.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The time of recess having expired, the Jury assembled, and were charged as follows by the Coroner:

Gentlemen of the Jury: I have now offered you all the evidence that I have that has any bearing upon the question before you. I might, perhaps, have given you the evidence of the young man who was for a time in Mr. Allen's employ as bar-keeper, but he is away in Buffalo, and it is hardly deemed necessary to send for him. The principal thing for you to understand, in making up your verdict, is the subject of your jurisdiction. It is hardly necessary for me to say anything to you about the different circumstances of the case. They are so plainly before you in the evidence. The evidence agrees throughout, except occasional difference as to time, and to this the best evidence accords [illegible]. We first take Poole from his house to Stanwix Hall, where Morrissey was sitting. We have no reason to believe that either of these men knew of the other being in Stanwix Hall when each entered the place. Poole is heard to say, when first informed that Morrissey was on the premises, "that he did not come there for a fight, and would let him alone so long as he was himself let alone."

The Coroner then recapitulated the circumstances of the fight throughout, ending with leaving the Jury to decide upon the points of law and fact.

The Jury then retired about 3½ o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury came into Court about 6 o'clock, and returned the following verdict:

We find that the death of Mr. Poole was caused by a gunshot wound from a pistol in the hands of Louis Baker, at Stanwix Hall, in Broadway, on the morning of the 25th of February, 1855.

We find that James Turner and Patrick McLaughlin, alias Paudeen, were guilty of aiding and abetting in the murder of Mr. Poole.

We find John Hyler, Cornelius Lynn and Charles Van Pelt, guilty as accessories before the fact.

We likewise find John Morrissey guilty of an assault with an intent to take the life of William Poole, and that he was accessory to the murder of said William Poole by association on the evening preceding the murder.

We likewise find James Irvin accessory before the fact.

Sermon on the Death and Funeral of William Poole.

The following Sermon on the death and funeral of William Poole, was delivered in the M. E. Church in John-street, on Sunday morning, March 18, by the pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Hare:

"Man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets." Eccl. xii, 5.

I place this passage of Scripture at the head of the discourse I am about to deliver, not as a text, nor yet as a motto, but rather as a sign of the events which have caused the discourse, and which I think may very properly be called upon to furnish themes for this morning's meditations.

The week before last a man went to his long home. Last Sunday the mourners went about the streets. The man—you all know his name—Wm. Poole,—was no genius, no hero, no philanthropist; but he was a "notorious fighting character; he kept a drinking and a gambling house; his associates were of the very dregs of society, men who live by corruption, violence, dicing, drabbing," and crimes that make poor human nature ashamed of itself. He was murdered, foully and brutally murdered, by his foul associates. His murderer tarried from day to day in the heart of this great City and in its suburbs; but Judge Stuart, though he sought him faithfully—and has thus discovered to us what Solomon could scarcely find—a "faithful man" could not find him. It is supposed that plenty of policemen knew where he was, that a Common Councilman visited him, and aided him to escape. It is said that men in office trembled, and turned pale, and were troubled, when the Judge sent for them, and questioned them as to what they knew of the whereabouts of this great criminal. Such men are in prison, or under heavy bonds, this day, charged with being accessories after the fact of this brutal slaughter. A physician, it is said, visited the ruffian in his secret hiding-place, and bound up his wounds, for in the affray he shot himself, or was shot by his confederates—the pistol was ever merciful that it did not blast his heart as well as Poole's—yet this physician, smitten with a sudden ignorance of streets and numbers could not tell where he was. That ignorance, I confess, seems to me to stand wonderfully in need of an explanation.

On last Sunday, as I have said, men went about the streets as mourners, in all the garb of demonstrative sorrow, with drums beating and trumpets sounding, with hearse draped, and heroes of darkness and profanity around it. The coffin of the departed bully was enshrouded in the folds of his country's flag; it was followed by a long-drawn line of mourning coaches, by affiliated bodies bearing badges of bereavement, and banners dressed in crape. And as the procession streamed along the great thoroughfare of our City, many thousands more thronged the sidewalks, the windows, the housetops, as lookers on. So went William Poole to his long home. So did the mourners go about the streets.

It is in that death and funeral, their causes and attendant circumstances, which suggest the topics of my discourse this morning.

I shall speak first of the fighting men of this City, something of their habits, their occupation, their exploits, and thus we shall get some knowledge of their character as citizens, and members of society.

I cannot speak of them, I could not speak to them, as they have been spoken of, as they have been spoken to, under the dainty appellation of "*sporting gentlemen*." I remember to have had from my boyhood, an innate propensity to call things by their right names. I cannot call fighting men gentlemen, because they are not gentlemen. They are neither polite, nor civil; but in the fullest expression of the terms, they are, as a class, base and vulgar. That word sporting, has come to be applied to this class very generally, but I do not like the application. It dishonors the word. It lends a shining drapery to vice. So men call gloomy cellars where rum and oysters may be had for money, "Oyster Saloons." And dim alleys where little ragamuffins set up pegs of wood for better dressed men to engage in the dignified amusement of knocking them down, and where gamblers and black-legs do much resort, are styled euphoniously "Bowling Saloons." So the glaring groggery where Poole was murdered is "Stanwix Hall." That word sport, was, in its primary signification, a graceful word, and indicated the things which contributed to light-hearted, innocent, manly mirth. In the good days of "Merrie England," when feats of strength and agility—that passed no limit of good feeling—were a large feature in the amusements of the people, these feats came to be called sports.

Thus does Sir Walter Scott describe the sports of King James's time:

"And see upon the crowded street,
In motley groups what maskers meet,
Banner and pageant, pipe and drum,
And merry morris dancers come.
I guess by all this quaint array,
The burghers hold their *sports* to-day,
James will be there—he loves such show,
When the good yeoman bends his bow,
And the tough wrestler foils his foe."

But now bloody fights, bruising, mashing, marring faces and forms, biting off noses and ears, gouging out eyes, and all the horrid ways of maiming each other which wild brutes have, when practised by men are sports. And the ruffians who exercise themselves in these sweet diversions are called *sporting gentlemen*. I am sorry for these two words; they have fallen into bad company.

And now something about New-York fighting men. I think it safe to affirm in the first place, that there is not a temperance man amongst them. I have no acquaintance with these men. I have never until within a few days sought much acquaintance with their history; but from what I have learned after a few days search in the files of one of our daily papers, and in such publications as are devoted more expressly to heralding and recording their movements, I have been led to infer that temperance is not one of their cardinal virtues. In fact, I think as we pursue our inquiries concerning them we shall be led to suspect that they reject the cardinal virtues altogether. Their position with regard to temperance is easily defined. Their places of resort and congregation are rum holes of the very worst class. The witnesses who have been called to the stand in the various cases that have grown out of their quarrels for the last two years invariably testify to an almost unlimited number of drinks, as having been taken by any, and all, of those [illegible]. A witness, who very prudently declines giving his occupation, testifies that he took Morrissey home and put him in bed in a state of the most beastly intoxication on the morning of Poole's murder, and at the same time swears to so many others having drank with him so often on the same occasion that we are brought to the conclusion that a large number of untiring [illegible] must have been needed to get the fighting men of New-York safely pillowed that morning. And the scene of drunken orgies brought to light by the testimony in this case is a representation of the nightly amusements of this class, varied only by the cold-blooded murder which has brought it before the public eye.

Many of the more noted of these men are keepers of drinking and gambling dens, and the rest, in their leisure hours—and most of them have leisure enough, for I can learn of but one respectable occupation—the butchers—represented among them, are hangers-on of the places they keep, and of houses of prostitution. Hyer and Sullivan, I believe, both kept drinking-houses. Poole kept another, graced with the euphonistic title of "Bank Exchange." [illegible] Cyrus Shay was one of the proprietors of a dance-house, kept in Church-street style—a style where every decency is forgotten and all sense of propriety and shame ignored. Johnny Lynn formerly kept a disorderly drinking-house in Church-street, known as the "Ocean House"—an "ocean" of guilt deep as the bottomless pit. He has since kept a drinking and gambling place at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. John Morrissey is the proprietor of a kindred house in Leonard-street. And I have said, others of this class, who do not keep such places, are, probably, to a man, their hangers-on and participants in the disgraceful scenes which there transpire—drinking and gambling to excess. Their resorts are located in neighborhoods where the "strange woman" has her habitation, and nightly watches for her prey, and whose unflinching bullies and unthreading pimps many of them are.

Now, something concerning the exploits of these men. And here I almost feel as if an apology were due this peaceful congregation for introducing a subject so revolting on this holy day, and in this holy place. I would not introduce it if I did not know it would be revolting—nor would I, by one single stroke, stir your fine feelings, or shock your sensibilities for the bare sake of shocking them. But he who heals a deep and ugly, and festering sore, must first probe it, and look on it, and see what he has to heal. You, Christian men and women, are all physicians—followers of the *Great Physician*—and you are to exercise your healing vocation on the putrid moral sores of this great City. You may not pass your perfumed handkerchiefs to your noses, and turn away your eyes [illegible] to administer your antidote, or kindly [illegible] hand [illegible] so mind [illegible] it will not make you heart sick, and you are tempted to turn away in disgust and loathing; then you shall cry more earnestly and mightily for its removal, and go out to do what human hands, strengthened by a Divine Presence and Faith in God can do for getting it away. Paudeen (or Patrick McLaughlin,) now under arrest as one of the murderers of William Poole, shall head the black list which I will now read to you, and which I might make much longer than I shall. He was formerly, and for many years, it is said, a "bully thief" in the Five Points; for some time a resident of Blackwell's Island; and several years ago, in a savage row with a fighter named Michael Murray, he had his nose bitten off—for these men bite off one another's noses as naturally as they eat bread and butter. He went to California in 1852, and while on the way, so brutally assaulted a passenger that he was obliged to secrete himself in the forecastle of the vessel until his arrival. In California he remained nine months, but being altogether in advance of Californian depravity, he found it necessary to leave quite suddenly for the Atlantic States. I believe he has never felt any desire to return to California. About three months ago—in a drinking place, of course—he fired a pistol at Thomas Hyer, and about the same time he drew a pistol and attacked a young man in a similar place—subsequently he attacked that young man twice more, and would undoubtedly have killed him, but for the timely interference of others. In January last he assaulted one Hughes; but Hughes had also a taste for blood, and mangled him shockingly with a knife, and would have slain him but for the interposition of Baker, the man who fired the fatal shot into Poole's heart. His part with Baker in this last tragedy, you all know.

Baker also attacked Hyer some months ago; he attacked Poole once before, and the other morning, like a foul fiend surrounded by his legion, fired a pistol ball into the heart of a prostrate, helpless man.

John Morrissey has also been to California, where he fought a ring fight and a pistol fight. One year ago last October he fought that bloody battle with Sullivan at Boston Corner—a corner of Massachusetts—a fight too bloody and brutal to record—in which he well nigh lost his life. Last Summer he fought with Poole at the foot of Amos-street, and was again mangled beyond description. Besides this, Poole has fought over and over again, and at the time of his death was under indictment for an unprovoked assault upon a Mr. Brinkerhoff. Most of these facts I draw from the New-York *Tribune*, upon which I shall now call for a description of a voyage made by one of its reporters in search of a fight, and which illustrates the morals of fighting characters in general. This horrible narrative shall close the blackened catalogue. It is a well-known fact, that in the beginning of the month of February a fight was advertised to take place between two pugilists, the one of New-York, the other of Philadelphia, and was interrupted by the timely arrest of the parties. On a cold and dreary morning this reporter set off in company with one of the initiated in search of the boat, which was to convey a portion of the spectators to the appointed rendezvous. After various disappointments and delays, they arrived at the pier where the boat—a steam tug—was moored, and at the same time a cart was driven up at full speed, and a crowd of rowdies immediately commenced the work of unloading rope-stakes, pins, barrels and kegs of brandy, hampers of sandwiches, &c., &c. A "*pale intellectual lad*," who had come down on the cart, superintended the operation. Having set sail, the reporter had time to look around him and observe the company. "Of 250 persons on board, scarce 25 had attained the age of manhood. The remainder were the stinking scum of the moral cesspools of the City." It was vain "to seek for a single redeeming feature among them. Every face bore traces of grovelling passions—run riot. Some had one eye blackened, some had both, and the scars of many a lancet wound told how nearly natural the color was to the individual possessor. [illegible] their noses and ears, and scratches and scars [illegible] their foul faces. On that little boat were pickpockets and pimps, burglars and bruisers, *shoe-boys and rock boys, gamblers and gougers, graduates of* the Penitentiary and Prison, and all the worst representatives of social degeneration and moral death, that the bloated vice of a great City could heave upon so small a space." They had not proceeded far when a rude bar was fitted up. All partook freely of its contents, and as they partook became more blasphemous and quarrelsome, till "never," says the reporter, "out of the regions of the damned could language more filthy and impious have been bandied from mouth to mouth." They gloated over the idea that from the intensity of the cold every blow would be certain to draw blood, and bets ran high on who should draw it first. The "young lad," who has been already mentioned, proved to be a woman, wife or paramour of one of the pugilists. She was not above four feet four inches in height—had a fine Grecian face, with a large brown eye, and light brown hair,—in appearance rather delicate and prepossessing; but she chewed tobacco, and her shrill cracked voice sounded strange and unearthly, almost demoniac, as she surpassed all her vile companions in the intensity of her blasphemous ribaldry." But enough—your hearts are sick. You groan in spirit at such tokens of depravity spread out before you, existing all around your homes; rampant in sections of this City from hour to hour. Learn here your duty. Let your prayers go up to Almighty God unceasing, and cry, O Lord, how long? Resist the evil—cry out and act against it, in all its Protean forms—the bar, the gaming table, the prize fight and their associations. Call on God—on human laws—on magistrates, to sweep them away forever.

Learn to bless God if grace has touched your hearts—if you have some wholesome loathing for the dark scenes and sights we have just passed over. Learn to bless Him for that grace, and in humble dependence on its power, beseech Him to save you from the evils that are by nature in your own heart.

I have now a few words to say of the confederates of these men. They have dear and sympathising confederates amongst politicians—men who act upon the "you stand by me, and I'll stand by you," principle, and who have been wont to ride on their shoulders into office. The fighting-men of New-York have hitherto, to a great extent, controlled and carried its elections by mere brute force. Wm. Poole was "known as a political operator, and a sort of contractor for carrying primary meetings and managing conventions. It is said that he has, for a few years past, nearly controlled the Eighth and Ninth Wards, and has been an active member of the Whig Committee at the Broadway House, beside otherwise exerting considerable influence in City politics."

Cyrus Shay "has been known for some years as a prominent Whig fighting-man, and was active in that capacity in 1844 and in 1852."

James Irving is also prominent in political meetings and rows, where he creates great disturbances when he pleases, and calls foul, hard names, and fights when he dares. "He is an active Soft-Shell Democrat."

John Morrissey is also active as a political leader of his class. In fact, the fighting men are all politically inclined, and serve their parties with fists and fire-arms.

They control primary meetings, beating away from them all but their own friends. They do the cheering and create rows at conventions where rows are needful to serve their purposes. They brow-beat and bully individuals till they shell out money for the campaign. They surround the polls on election day, and beat off honest and timid voters of the opposite party, and beat in men to vote over and over again, many of whom have no right to vote at all, and know not for whom they are voting. And their confederates and encouragers, in all this diabolical business, are men who are considered more respectable politicians and office seekers. No wonder that they always find friends amongst these men when they get into a scrape. Hence, and for these reasons they have friends not only amongst politicians out of office, but in office. Hence it is that Louis Baker, although well known to the police, still walks at large, and by the consent and coöperation of some of them walks at large. Hence it is that John Morrissey was released on bail for the paltry sum of $1,000. Hence it is that a Councilman has been arrested *for aiding Baker to escape*. Hence it is that men [illegible] and openly charge the whole blame of these escapes on persons high in authority, and charged especially with the solemn duty of bringing such black offenders to justice. I do not say that these suspicions are well founded, but such persons ought to be above suspicion, and might be but for the foul elements of debasement and corruption introduced into our political apparatus for carrying elections. It is a humiliating experience, and one that may well draw tears from patriot's and philanthropist's eyes, which is thus brought out before us in this most sad and disgraceful affair.

The elections of a great City in the nineteenth century; *the largest City in the world's largest and most* flourishing republic; a city teeming with intelligence, refinement and wealth, carried by brute force, and controlled by gamblers and gougers.

A cold-blooded murder, scarce equalled in the annals of crime, perpetrated in its very heart, and the instigator and perpetrator shielded by its officers—shielded, while the entire community indignantly demands their delivery; and the law, which many faithful men attempt to execute, puts forth its strong arm, only to be foiled by a few disgraceful servants.

Let every man in office, high or low, who has aided in the escape of these criminals—and lent *himself* to the base work of baffling justice—be sought out and punished. Let the finger of public scorn be pointed at him. Let the high indignation of the virtuous in the community, and in the entire country, fall on him like a shock, and overwhelm him with contempt and loathing.

Let all political organizations that hold confederacy with fighting men as allies, or assistants, be [illegible] *as the allies of beastly murderers, and ruffians worse* than barbarians. Let New-York purge herself from this baseness; and let intelligence and worth, patriotism and honesty, alone aspire to control her elections, and rule in her councils. Heaven grant that the reign of barbarism may have already reached its climax, and that the element of *civilization* may henceforth become more potent in our politics; that rum and bloodshed may be cast out from our public places, and that such scenes as occur at our elections, and at our *public institutions* when visited by our *dignitaries*—may no more sicken our hearts, and offend our decency.

I come next to speak of the *funeral* of William Poole. I have already spoken of the manner in which it was attended, the martial music, the decorated hearse, the draped flags, the mourning coaches, the immense crowd. It is the crowd which now attracts my attention. He was a member of various societies. He had a *large circle of friends* amongst fighting men and kindred politicians—they had a regard for him—money could easily be *raised to defray expenses*; and *all this might* readily account for the procession. But the crowd were not all or most of them of this class of persons, and did not go there because of personal friendship or alliance with William Poole. Many went doubtless just as they would go to see a circus—if it were free—or to look at a man of nothing [illegible] who should advertise to walk across Broadway some afternoon on a rope suspended from the house tops; went to see the show. There is no doubt that Poole had in him that which ought to have made him a better man. He was generous-hearted [illegible]. The brute had not triumphed long enough over the man to [illegible] of his fellows originally possessed. [illegible] And now that he had been foully murdered, and his better nature had been aroused by that spirit which [illegible] on his death-bed, and some words of penitence and warning had been forced from his lips, some contrite, silent prayers to Almighty God from his heart, many had a disposition to forget his faults and remember only what was good of him; so they came to his funeral. This disposition does honor to our nature, but we may not carry it too far with safety. You and I, and all of us, ought to forgive William Poole for the injury he has done to society, if he was penitent, even as we also hope to be forgiven. If there was anything good in him we ought to acknowledge it; but we ought not to let his bad example go unrebuked for the influence it may have upon others. We ought in no manner to sanction his vices. God does not so forgive sin as to encourage it. Neither should we—we may *forgive*, we may not shield it.

William Poole had great physical strength and undoubted physical courage. The clergyman who officiated at his funeral said, "He did not fear the face of clay. He did not know what fear meant, unless he read it in the Dictionary, and he forgot it then as soon as he closed the book." The clergyman referred, of course, to physical fear. He certainly was afraid to die; and if he had the nobler traits of a man in him, as I think he had, he has often been afraid of judgment. I think his whole life shows that he was a man of small moral courage. But he had physical courage; and there are thousands, not pugilists, who hold a high admiration for mere physical force and bravery. They, I suppose, were at his funeral. And this, to my mind, is one of the most sorrowful features of that large attendance. It is time men felt the difference between the intellectual and the moral, and that which is merely physical. A man is never great till he feels this. A nation is never great till the people feel it. The intellectual and the moral were made to have dominion in this world, and the physical is only useful when it submits to their sway, and works under their guidance. Like a locomotive without an engineer, mere physical power is awfully dangerous and destructive without intellectual and moral force to curb and guide it. In barbarous nations brute force reigns, but the intellectual and moral forces of man are the great agents of civilization, refinement, national prosperity, and individual happiness. Let the great ovation paid last Sunday to a deceased pugilist warn us to proclaim this doctrine far and near, to impress it upon the minds of our children, to enstamp it indelibly upon all our public institutions; to make it felt everywhere, as far as we can, that he who contributes to the intellectual and moral force of a nation does a thousandfold more for its institutions, than he who develops only its physical powers. Let it warn us to be more active in setting forth that Gospel wherein this lesson is most clearly and forcibly taught.

The death of William Poole was by a shameful murder. It was planned, and plotted, and resolved upon, beforehand. It was executed under the most aggravating circumstances. He was assaulted, abused, spit upon, by overpowering numbers, and then shot down—as Baker had said he would shoot him—like a dog. There was no manhood, no single redeeming feature in the diabolical act. History nowhere records a darker, more outrageous, more cowardly crime, than has occurred in this 19th century, in this year 1855, in the metropolis of one of the most enlightened nations of the globe. And while there is sympathy in human hearts the victims of such crime will find sympathizers, and be regarded with compassion. Hearts that would have spurned William Poole the week before, beat tenderly toward his cold corpse when they learned how he was slain; and for this reason many came to his funeral. They forgot other and stronger reasons why they should stay away. I can blame no man for his pity for the victim of this foul deed; he was a pitiable object. But no man should be emblazoned as a hero for the manner of his death, unless he die in virtue's cause, as clearly William Poole did not. *I pitied him—I pity the fugitive assassin*—but I denounce his crime—I loathe the bad deeds of both their lives.

William Poole claimed to have been murdered because he was an American. He said, "I die a true American."

I am no Know-Nothing—at least politically. I think that party is founded on a wrong basis. It has done some good deeds—some very bad ones. I am not a Know-Nothing; but I consider it no great crime to have been born in America, and if men have been born in other countries I do not see how they are to blame for it; I think there are foreigners among us who are quite too free and easy for even this "land of the free," who are too ready to abuse men who have been longer on the soil than themselves, and who hold a most inveterate hatred to those who are not willing to give them more than an equal share in the government. Only last summer a most respectable young man, a member of this church, was brutally assaulted, and his eye blackened in the night, for expressing in quiet conversation with some friends American sentiments—which happened to be overheard. The men who would perpetrate such an assault, would have murdered William Poole for his sentiments. I do not say that Poole was shot because he was an American, and did not love foreigners; on the contrary, I incline to the opinion that difficulties into which his life as a fighting man had led him caused his death, but many thought so, and hence they came, in crowds many thousands strong, to attend his funeral—from New-York, from Philadelphia, from Albany, they came—not from any particular regard to the slaughtered man, or fondness for fighting men in general, but to vindicate a principle, because they believed he died a martyr, fell by *foreign hands to gratify foreign vengeance. For this* cause they left their homes, and their seats in the quiet sanctuary, and built up a living wall along the streets through which his mangled remains might pass on their way to the grave. They designed their attendance there as an expression of honest indignation against a brutal, blood-thirsty spirit of hostility to Americans born on *American soil. Let it be a warning to those* who indulge that spirit, not to trespass too far on the rights of a country, that while foreigners respect her will always welcome them to her bosom. The mighty, unspoken voice that went out from that vast crowd on the hushed stillness of last Sabbath afternoon, was portentous. Let men hear it and be wise. As I have said, I do not take the same view of the causes of this death that many others have—I do not think this the proper way to have expressed the feeling to which their view of the death gave rise. I think there were other and better ways. I think William Poole should not have had a public ovation, such as last Sabbath's bright sun saw and went down upon.

I must now speak of this funeral as connected with the day on which it was celebrated. All this parade, and array, and clangor, and throng were a desecration of the Christian Sabbath.

It would have been so in the burial of any other man. If it is wrong to perform unnecessary labor on this holy day—it is right to observe it with all that quiet and decorum and order, befitting a day set apart for rest, and pious meditation and prayer; then surely, martial sounds and rushing multitudes, and laborious decorations do not become it. And yet these things are customary amongst us. It is a custom introduced, I believe, from foreign countries where the Sabbath is not regarded. I wish Americans were not so ready to follow such customs. Funerals must sometimes be attended on the Sabbath, and then they should be accompanied with as little noise and show as possible. Let them never be delayed till the Sabbath because it is more convenient to make a parade on that day than any other. I see good reason for extending our Sabbath reforms to other things as well as liquor *selling*. I know of nothing beside this, more openly sacrilegious and offensively noxious than our Sabbath parades. I commend them to our law-makers and to Mayor Wood, who has so nobly defended the Sabbath.

I love the solemn stillness, the sweet, and holy repose of a country Sabbath. It disposes to calm contemplation, to lofty communion with the Excellent One, whose invisible presence seems near, and almost sensible, in the universal hush. Let us approach to that stillness here as near as ever we may. God is well pleased with all such endeavors, and every approach to the profound observance of this sacred day which He requires, will be *repaid in increase of spiritual comfort to those who wor*ship Him, and of prosperity and honor to the State.

And now, my friends, I have said my say about this matter which has so excited our City of late. I hope it has made us all feel that it is better to be a man than a brute. I hope it has wrought in us all a greater loathing for vice, a higher admiration for virtue, and that we shall show its fruit in our lives. Let us value more that grace which saves from degradation, which saves in Heaven. Let us seek it through a crucified Saviour—let us seek it with all our hearts.

Man goeth to his long home—every man, sinner or saint. William Poole did not like to go without an interest in the Saviour. He could not forget God on his death bed. Neither can we. We shall soon go to our long home. God grant that we may be prepared to go, and that they who mourn for us may mourn for humble, sincere, earnest Christians passed away. I ask no better obituary.

The Case of Irwin.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Inquest Jury find Irwin an accessory before the fact of Poole's death. The evidence of his complicity is, to say the least, remote. He was not present at the killing. He prevented, or was instrumental in preventing bloodshed at the first altercation in Stanwix Hall. He is *said* to have made a threat last May or June, and Poole, whom he called to see in a friendly way after the shooting, is said to have accused him of being one of the gang who shot him. Upon these two unsupported points he is made an accessory by the Jury of Inquest. The Coroner construes this finding as precluding him from taking bail. Irwin is now restrained of his liberty. Bail to the amount of $10,000 or more, has been refused. His family is sick. His large business—that of a butcher in Washington Market, furnishing two or more of the largest hotels with provisions—suffers by his absence, and his case is made doubly hard, because neither he nor his friends have the slightest expectation, nor can the law officers of the City and County seriously indulge the belief that he can or will be convicted (if indeed he is indicted) of a crime which, under our laws and the decision of the Courts precludes bail.

☞ The Foremen of Hose Company No. 14, Engine No. 36, and Hose Company No. 12 have been suspended for two months each, for having permitted their machines to run upon the sidewalk. The Foremen of each Company acknowledged the fact charged, but gave as an excuse the bad state of the streets. The penalty, however, was inflicted.

THE TRIAL OF KISSANE.

The Trial of Kissane for Forgery on the Chemical Bank.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March 17.

Before [illegible].

This important trial was continued on Saturday. Finlay, who turned State's evidence, was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Busteed.

Andrew Finlay's examination continued by Mr. Whiting: After my return to Cincinnati, there was a check taken up; Kissane offered a man named Mitchell $1,000 to endorse the name upon that check, and upon several checks; he refused to do so without he was interested [illegible]; I was Kissane's messenger; he retained the checks; Kissane was anxious to get a man that ought to be able to copy any man's handwriting; I told him I would see him the next day; Kissane came to my house, and I reported what Mitchell had said; Kissane said he could do it himself, and that he did not want Mitchell to do it.

Mr. Busteed proceeded to cross-examine the witness.

Question—Are you a married man, Sir? *Answer*—I am, Sir.

Q.—Have you been married more than once? A.—I decline answering that question.

Mr. Busteed—You must answer it, Sir.

Witness—I have got children, and I decline answering.

The Court explained that he must answer the question, unless it would degrade him or tend to convict him of crime.

Witness refused to answer on these grounds.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the city of Buffalo; when I was 1 years old, my parents took me to Niagara; I stayed there till I was 16 years old; my stepfather was a captain of a vessel; I was apprenticed to a tailor in Niagara, with Mr. James [illegible]; I was with him for 18 months; I then went to Mr. Sherwood, a merchant tailor, in Niagara; I was with him about 1 year; I then went to Lockport, with Mr. Harrington, of that village; I was employed by him at the tailoring business; I left his employment because I got a better one in Buffalo, with Mr. Effner; I never had a difficulty with Mr. Harrington; was not turned away by him; the firm was Harrington & Benedict; I remained with Mr. Effner about two years; I then started business as a merchant tailor, in the town of Niagara, with about $1,600; I made that money by smuggling—smuggling clothes from Canada into Buffalo; I staid at Niagara, in business for myself, about four years; I opened another store in London, Canada West; I took in a partner; his name was Hugh Reed; he had nothing to do with the store in London; in the store in London I had about $1,800 worth of goods; I bought part of them on credit, part for cash; I made the money that bought them in my business at Niagara; I did not dissolve partnership with Reed when I opened a store at London; I was married six years ago; I do not know whether I was a single man at Niagara; I decline answering that question; I was born in 1816; *I am not good at figures*, and cannot add up how old I am, I suppose I am going on 38 or 39; I broke up business at Niagara when I returned from London; I did business on the main street; I went back to London after I sold out at Niagara; Reed remained in the business, and remains there now; I went to London for four or five days, and then finally returned to Niagara; *I took the goods I had left to Cincinnati*; I had not been to Havana in the interim; I had been at Hamilton, Canada West; I was once in business there; I sold part of my goods in Cincinnati, part of them in St. Louis; I then went to Jacksonville, Ill.; I was there six weeks at the hotel, selling clothes and teaching the art of cutting; I then went to Chicago; went from there to Detroit, on my way home to Niagara; I was gone all the Winter from Niagara till I returned there; I remained a short time in Niagara after I got back—about six months, or possibly not a month; I sold a [illegible] to a Mr. [illegible] of Cincinnati; I then went to Hamilton, Canada West, and went into business as a merchant tailor; I was worth about $3,000 when I went there; I bought a lot in Hamilton; *I opened a store on James-street, in Hamilton*; I staid there about a year and a half; I decline saying whether I was married when I went to Hamilton; I did not get married at Hamilton; I decline saying *whether I passed in Hamilton for a single or married man*; I did not make a proposal to marry Miss Andrews of Hamilton; I left Hamilton and went to Havana; I sold out my business to a boy that I raised; his name was Walter Calder; I lost money in Hamilton; my politics didn't happen to suit the people there; I staid a little while in New-York before I went to Havana—perhaps four or five weeks; I don't remember the number of the house where I boarded; it was on Greenwich-street; a gentleman came with me, named James McKee; there was no woman with me; I think it was at the Planters' Hotel where I boarded; I went to Havana in a packet-vessel; there were no steamers at that time; I paid $125 for my passage; I made the money in Hamilton, at my business; I bought $400 worth of watches and chains in New-York, to sell at Havana; I got the money from my business at Hamilton; I got a situation at cutting in Havana; I did not go by the name of [illegible]; I did not go by a Spanish name; I stayed all the Winter months there; I then went to New-Orleans; you have not asked me what I made in Havana—why have you not? I made considerable on the watches and chains; I made from $40 to $60 on each watch; I had from 10 to 20; some of them I bought at a mock auction; I was at New-Orleans about a week; I then went to Cincinnati by steamboat; the fare was $16, cabin fare; at Cincinnati I stayed six or seven weeks; I decline saying whether I was married then or not; I paid my bills—I always pay my hotel bills; I went into James Bishop's establishment at Cincinnati, as a foreman, at no stipulated wages; I was making arrangements to buy him out; I was six weeks in his employment; I then went into partnership with him; I paid him $400; I made that money in my business, most of it in Havana; they boarded me in addition; I was partner with Bishop in Cincinnati about a year; I boarded at the same house Mr. Cole did; at the end of the copartnership I took the store; I did not pay anything for the interest of his business, but I bought the furniture of the store; I gave him a note for $150; the note was afterwards paid; I was in business from three to four years; I failed then; I sold out to my clerk for the benefit of my creditors, and he swindled me; the amount of my liabilities was between $1,000 and $2,000; I remained in Cincinnati about two or three months; I boarded with my family; I had got a family by this time.

In reply to a question from the Court as to the value of this evidence, Mr. Busteed said that he trusted to make the witness so contradict himself, heaping lie upon lie, and uttering a whole mass of falsehood, that no member of the Jury, that no person in the Court, dare believe him.

The Court objected to the length of time that would be occupied in such a course of examination.

Mr. Busteed explained the line of defence he proposed to pursue, and the object he trusted to accomplish by this examination. During Mr. Busteed's explanation the witness, Finlay, was removed from the Court.

Examination resumed—From Cincinnati I went to New-Orleans; I went alone; I left my family in Cincinnati; I went into business as a tailor, in New-Orleans, on the corner of Custom-House and Bourbon; I went into partnership with the Mr. Mitchell I spoke of; I knew Mr. Mitchell in Cincinnati; he went to New-Orleans before I went, and took the store; I had no property in the store; I left him in contempt, because he lied to me; I went back to Cincinnati to my family; I did no business there, but got ready to go to California; I came to New-York and returned to Cincinnati; my family telegraphed to me to come back; I remained two or three days in Cincinnati; then I came back to New-York; I stayed here about two or three weeks; I went into no house of *ill-fame during that time*; I went to San Francisco in the *Crescent City*, in company with Mr. Richard Mason, of Cincinnati; I had known him four or five years; he was an engraver on wood; I only stayed two weeks in California at that time; I had no business there; I went to Central America to Realejo; I stayed there two months, officiating to get a grant of the road from Realejo to Leon; I got the grant and have it yet; it was to be a plank road; it was never built; I then returned to San Francisco; remained there two or three weeks, and then went to Sonora, where I stopped three or four months; at Sonora I worked in the mines on my own account; after that I went trading from San Francisco to Sonora, and several little towns; I was engaged in trading with hams, whisky, pickles, &c., two or three months; I then returned to Cincinnati, and was in no permanent business for a long time; I remained in Cincinnati about 3 years trading on the street, lending money to parties, if I could make anything by it; *I know Chas. Ford; I used to work for him*; I don't know his business; his reputation was a thief; I made 3 or 4 suits of clothes for him; I had no acquaintance with him; I never got any money from him, except payment for his clothes; I was not charged with stealing money from him; I knew a man named James McKee; I first knew him in Hamilton, Canada West; I was never charged with robbing him of $2,000; I was once charged with a crime in connection with him; he loaned me $500, and told me I was not to gamble with it; I was playing faro, and somebody told him; he hunted after me; this was in San Francisco; I was locked up in the Station-house till the next morning; he charged me with gambling his money; I gave him back the money, and that was the end of it; I know Bill Gale; I knew him in Cincinnati; his business was selling soap; I have heard that he was a thief; I saw a charge against him in the papers; I knew a woman who passed by the name of Mary Hamilton; she was a respectable woman when I knew her; I never travelled with her; I met her at Louisville; I never slept with her; she got me to [illegible]; I never paid her bills; she had left her husband; I gave her no money; she did not leave Louisville with me; I never staid at the Bull's Head tavern in this city; I was arrested with Kissane in Cincinnati, on a charge of forgery; that was two years ago; I knew Mr. Cole then; I have known him for eight years; I was introduced to him by a Mr. Lawe; I know James B. Clark, a lawyer, of Cincinnati; have known him six or seven years; I think Cole was married then; I do not know how long Cole boarded in the same hotel with me; after he left the hotel, I met him in New-Orleans; the next time I saw him was at Cincinnati; he was living in Oxford, about 40 miles from Cincinnati; I was arrested at Louisville; I was not put in the chain-gang; I met Mrs. Hamilton at the Louisville Hotel; she had run away from her husband in Cincinnati; she had changed her name; she wanted to be unknown in Louisville; I took her to another hotel; I got a dray to remove her *baggage*; I left her there, and went to Cincinnati; she sent me a note that she wished to see me; I went to Louisville to see her; she asked me if I would pay her bill; I said I would, if she did not; she asked me if my name was Haynes; I said I was not; [illegible] the next morning the Judge put me under $500 bail [illegible]; I went to a gentleman at Cincinnati [illegible]; I went out with the gang, but did not work with them; I had no chains on, but sat on a stump, looking at them; I should have been bailed [illegible]

[illegible] I left Cincinnati to come to New-York in July, 1854; Kissane told me, when he asked me to come on, that he had an estate left him in Ireland [illegible] previous to July, 1854, I had no [illegible] with Kissane [illegible]; I yielded [illegible] several days; he wanted me to come on [illegible] daily, hourly, urging me to come on; I at last told him Cole, and Kissane [illegible]; I agreed to come on and help in the forgery; I did not agree as to the sum I was to get; I expected to get a third of the money [illegible] passage from Cincinnati to New-York; Kissane went on first and waited for me at Cleveland; I did not see Cole till I got to New-York; I saw him at Bixby's Hotel; I went with Mr. Kissane to his room; Cole was dressing; Mr. Cole asked me if I had got [illegible]; there were plenty to be got; he next came to me at the New-York Hotel; he came to my room every morning between 9 and 10 o'clock; he would wait till the coast was clear, and then he would come up; he stayed there every day for five or six hours [illegible] writing; Kissane and I would go out and leave Cole there; we went to different brokers' offices; Kissane stayed outside for me [illegible]; on the second day we were in the City, I think, we left Cole in my room; Kissane and I left the hotel by different doors; we met down town, in Trinity Churchyard; I went to John Thompson's the second day; it was before 12 o'clock we returned to the New-York Hotel; Cole had remained there waiting for us; we went out and came in several times [illegible] the third day after our arrival in the City; I cannot specify what Cole did on that day, more than on other days; I do not recollect whether Kissane went with me down town to get checks on the third day; I cannot specify anything that occurred on the fourth day, or the fifth day; the first time I was in New-York, with Kissane, I think I did not go to John Thompson's; I went to Very & Gwynne's, and got a check from them the first time I was in the City; I saw John Thompson's check the first time I was here; I cannot positively identify the check; the check you show me I got from Very & Gwynne's, on my first visit to New-York; these checks, with "James Bishop" endorsed on them, I got the first time I was in New-York [illegible]; these drafts, if they are the drafts that I deposited in the Chemical Bank, I saw written on my last visit to New-York; I saw Cole in Cincinnati, after my return from my first visit to New-York; I remained in Cincinnati with Kissane, a week before we returned to New-York; I knew what Kissane intended to do with the forged paper; I met Mitchell there; he was able to imitate any writing; we offered him a large sum to copy the names on the genuine check; he refused to do it [illegible]; Kissane told me that Cole was coming on, and that we would all then go on to New-York [illegible] the second time, I arrived [illegible] Cole and Kissane [illegible] the New-York Hotel with $8,000 [illegible] City money; he got it on a draft in this City [illegible] showed me the draft in Bixby's Hotel [illegible] before he got the money [illegible] hands; I am not positive whether I counted it [illegible] we must not deposit that money, because it might become a link in a chain of evidence against him; I took part of the money from the hotel; Kissane kept some; I took probably $600 or $700 [illegible] Kissane, and I went; I think I next saw Cole in the [illegible] at Bixby's Hotel; we did the [illegible] practicing on a blank check book on the Continental Bank; on the day the money was drawn, we met in Cole's room; either Kissane or I brought the checks from the New-York Hotel [illegible] go after drawing the money [illegible] Cole did not write; Kissane did the whole of the writing; when I left Cole's room I did not see him till I came out of the Bank; when I got the money from the Chemical Bank, I went to the place of meeting [illegible] Twenty-seventh-street, and handed it to Kissane; Cole did not come; I gave all the money to Kissane; we afterwards went to his room at the New-York Hotel, where he counted the money, $14,500; Kissane rolled out my share; I wrapped it in a piece of paper; I gave it back to Kissane; he afterwards gave me some money in Albany, or Cincinnati, but he says he gave it to me in Rochester; when I got to Baltimore I found I had $5,300; I bought six watches in Baltimore and paid my expenses [illegible] $600; I brought the rest of the money to New-York after my arrest; I handed over to the Bank eight $500 bills; I was first spoken to about turning State's evidence while I was in the Tombs; I decline telling who spoke to me about it.

By the Court—There was no talk of forgery between Kissane, Cole and myself before we came on to New-York for the first time.

Mr. Whiting read to the Jury the letter from Mr. Hughes, introducing Finlay as James Bishop to Mr. Van Brunt; the letter to Mr. Burdell, from David White & Co.; the forged checks, the genuine checks, and the bills of exchange that had been used in the trial.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Mr. Busteed remarked that he had no witnesses to produce on the part of the defence. The Court adjourned till this morning at 10½ o'clock.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 10th day of March to the 17th day of March, 1855—Men 98, women 92, boys 182, girls 143; total 515. Adults 190, children 325, males 280, females 235, colored persons 13.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy, in heart	1	Liver, disease of	1
Abscess of Neck	1	Dropsy, in spine	1	Lockjaw, infa'tile	1
Abscess of Thigh	1	Drowned	2	Lungs, disease of	1
Albuminaria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	3	Dysentery	7	Malformation of heart	1
Aneurism of the Thigh	1	Enlargement of the heart	1	Malformation of lungs	1
Angina, Pectoris	1	Enlargement of liver and kid'y	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Apoplexy	6	Epilepsy	1	Marasmus, infantile	[illegible]
Bladder, Disease	1	Erysipelas	3	Measles	[illegible]
Bleeding	1	Exposure	1	Old age	[illegible]
Bleeding, Navel	3	Fever	3	Parturition difficult	1
Brain	1	Fever, intermit't	1	Pleurisy	[illegible]
Burn'd or Scald'd	[illegible]	Fever, puerperal	3	Premature birth	[illegible]
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, remittent	1	Scrofula	2
Colic	1	Fever, scarlet	20	Small-pox	[illegible]
Cong. of brain	7	Fever, typhoid	1	Sprue	1
Cong. of lungs	[illegible]	Fever, typhus	[illegible]	Still born	[illegible]
Consumption	60	Fracture of skull	2	Stone	1
Convul'ns, adult	3	Fracture of spine	1	Suppression of urine	1
Convul's, infa'le	[illegible]	Heart, disease of	3	Teething	3
Convul's, puer'l	1	Hooping Cough	2	Ulceration	1
Croup	16	Inflam. of bowels	3	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Cyanosis	6	Inflam. of brain	6	Unknown, (not stated)	4
Debility, adult	4	Inflam. of lungs	[illegible]	Unknown to the Jury	1
Debility, infa'tile	6	Inflam. of spine	1	Womb, disease of	1
Delirium tremens	2	Inflam. of throat	4		
Diarrhea	14	Inflam. of tonsils	1		
Dropsy	6	Intemperance	1		
Dropsy, in chest	1	Intussusception of intestines	1		
Dropsy, in head	21	Jaundice	2		
Total					515

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	2	Stillborn and prem. birth	[illegible]
Brain and nerves	[illegible]	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	[illegible]
Generative organs	11	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	[illegible]
Heart and blood-vessels	12	Unknown	5
Lungs, Throat, &c.	[illegible]	Urinary organs	6
Old Age	[illegible]		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	7	IX	[illegible]	XVII	[illegible]
II	—	X	19	XVIII	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	XI	[illegible]	XIX	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	XII	[illegible]	XX	[illegible]
V	19	XIII	[illegible]	XXI	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	XIV	14	XXII	[illegible]
VII	[illegible]	XV	[illegible]		
VIII	[illegible]	XVI	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

Ages.—Under 1 year, 160; 1 to 2 years, [illegible]; 2 to 5 years, 64; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 15 years, 9; 15 to 20 years, 19; 20 to 25 years, [illegible]; 25 to 30 years, [illegible]; 30 to 40 years, [illegible]; 40 to 50 years, [illegible]; 50 to 60 years, 17; 60 to 70 years, 18; 70 to 80 years, 10; 80 to 90 years, [illegible]; 90 to 100 years, 1; unknown, 2.—Total, 515.

Nativities.—Austria, 2; British America, [illegible]; England, 8; France, 4; Germany, [illegible]; Ireland, [illegible]; Italy, 2; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 6; Switzerland, [illegible]; United States, [illegible]; Wales, 1; Unknown, 1.—Total, 515.

Public Institutions.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, [illegible]; Bellevue Hospital, 10; City Hospital, [illegible]; Colored Home Hospital, 6; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 4; Old Ladies' Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 2; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; [illegible] Emigrant Hospital, [illegible].—Total, 107.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Office, New-York, March 17, 1855.

Marine Court in more Contempt.

MARINE COURT.—March 17.

In the case of Mr. McCunn, ordered to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, [illegible] execution, after a stay of proceedings had been granted, Mr. McCunn attended on Saturday, to request a postponement, for the purpose of presenting some further points to the Court.

Ex-Judge Phillips objected, unless the whole matter were reopened and a new hearing granted. After some little discussion among the counsel, the case was ordered to be set down for Tuesday next.

☞ The Gramercy Park House has been opened by Mr. Wright, who was lately one of the [illegible] House, more than a year ago. The house accommodates 300 guests.

New-York Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1855.

The Ostend Correspondence.

We have for some time been in possession of the documents furnished to Congress the day before its adjournment by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the votes of January 22 and February 23, respecting copies of the Ostend Conference Correspondence, and from time to time, as we have found room for it, we have laid before our readers its more juicy portions. There is a good deal left—for the volume which they compose is an octavo of more than 150 pages—but most of it is in the same vein as that already published, and for the present at least we forbear from any further extracts. We have already alluded to the fact that there was a supplemental correspondence, which was *not* sent to Congress, but which, if published, would act like a very highly polished reflector upon Mr. SOULE's diplomatic career, and perhaps account for the lamb-like demeanor of that gentleman, who was wont much more to resemble the lion in his boldness and his roaring. That unpublished correspondence was conducted by Mr. PERRY, Mr. SOULE's Secretary of Legation, with MARCY, and regards the "mixed commissions" for settling our difficulties, which Mr. PERRY and the Spanish Government were anxious to agree upon, but which Mr. SOULE from the first discouraged.

We are not left entirely without an inkling of this matter in the publication that has been made. On the 21st of January, 1855, Mr. LUZURIAGA, Minister of State of Her Catholic Majesty, wrote to Mr. SOULE as follows:

It is true, that I assured you that her Majesty's Government is actuated by a desire to maintain as friendly relations with that of the United States as with that of any other. Of this desire, I thought I had given a proof, by showing a disposition to submit to the arbitration of a mixed commission *all* the reclamations of her Majesty's subjects against the Government of the United States, and of Anglo-American citizens against her Majesty's Government, which may be pending since the last convention concluded between both powers. The discussion which has taken place between both Governments, in regard to these reclamations, has grown out of the circumstance of their not entertaining quite the same opinion, either as to the facts upon which they respectively relied, or as to the application of principles. If the Government of her Majesty had thought that an insult had been offered to that of the United States, or that the interests of American citizens had unjustifiably and arbitrarily been prejudiced, it would not have refused to give due satisfaction to the former, nor failed to indemnify the latter, because, being a lover of justice, it is convinced that this is the firmest foundation for good international relations.

Mr. SOULE had already assured Mr. LUZURIAGA "that the Government of the United States would doubtless have acceded to the offer if it had not embraced other cases than those depending on disputable facts, or on principles of a doubtful import; that most of those now at issue were of a nature not to admit of the proposed remedy."

When Mr. SOULE left Madrid, a similar proposition for a mixed commission to sit at Madrid, for the adjudication and final settlement of all claims involving private interests pending between the two countries, taking as a model the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, Feb. 8, 1853, was formally made by Mr. PACHECO, Minister of State, to Mr. PERRY, of our Legation. Mr. PERRY replied to this, that being without instructions he could only refer the matter to his Government; and forthwith he sent duplicates to Mr. MARCY and Mr. SOULE. The latter gentleman promptly replied as follows:

I wish not to anticipate what fate awaits Mr. PACHECO's proposition. I will only say that we have made a sad experiment of what value was to us a convention like that which he suggests as the best mode of adjusting our claims.

Would it not be wise, however, before we consider it, to ascertain which of those claims he means to admit, and which it is his purpose to dispute?

Mr. PERRY availed himself of the suggestion, and asked Mr. PACHECO what claims it was his purpose to admit, and which to dispute before such a commission. Mr. PACHECO could not see of what service Mr. SOULE's opinions would be in the case, he being absent from the Kingdom, and substantially an irresponsible man; nevertheless he assured him that he meant to admit all claims for injuries to private individuals presented respectively by either of the two Governments since the Convention of 1834.

Mr. PERRY evidently was out of sorts. His sense of respect for the man who *had been* the Minister Plenipotentiary, led him to demand of the Spanish Minister explanations of points that he thought were entirely clear; but to Mr. MARCY he unbosoms himself. He says:

I have been at a loss what to understand from the first of these paragraphs. [Quoted above.]

The only convention on the subject of claims ever celebrated between the United States and Spain—that of Feb. 17, 1834—was not like this which is now proposed; and besides, it was a perfectly successful experiment. I have been misinformed, or the interest of the debt created by that convention, and inscribed on the great book of the consolidated debt of Spain, is regularly paid by the Spanish Government to the holders of the inscriptions; which is precisely what was stipulated.

If the paragraph is intended to refer to the convention of Feb. 8, 1853, between the United States and Great Britain, I confess I was not aware that its execution had proved unsatisfactory to our Government.

Though the language of Mr. PACHECO, in the note of Sept. 16, has appeared to myself sufficiently explicit, as to the points referred to in the second paragraph of Mr. SOULE, above referred to, I nevertheless have not hesitated to comply with the suggestion it contains; and on the 28th inst. I addressed the Spanish Minister a communication calculated to draw from him a clearer explanation of his proposition. It will be seen by his reply, dated the 30th inst., that his intention is to admit to the action of the proposed Convention *all* claims not already definitively settled, which have been presented by either Government to the other since the date of the Convention on claims of 1834, and to dispute none.

Here, very provokingly, the correspondence breaks off. It answers remarkably to Mr. Weller, Senior's, definition of a good letter—"one that makes her wish there was more of it." But perhaps it is best as it is. If withholding the balance is reason for Mr. SOULE's unwonted placidity, no doubt it is for the best. Just now, a little peace and perfect quiet about Cuban affairs can do no harm, and may save us from plunging into an ocean of mischief and trouble.

The Africa's Mails.

The London files by the *Africa* are only to the afternoon of Friday, March 2. An extraordinary edition of the London *Sun*, dated at 7 o'clock P. M., reaches us from our Liverpool correspondent. It announces the proceedings on the death of the Czar in Parliament, and also the fact that the Court dinner at Berlin to Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been deferred on account of the news from St. Petersburg of the Czar's extreme illness. Lord JOHN, after telegraphing his Government, left the same day in haste for Vienna. The Liverpool papers of Saturday morning treat the report of the death of the Emperor as a certainty. In another place we have given all that is said on the subject, together with the latest dispatches regarding the War and the diplomatic movements which are attending it. The London papers appear to have received the same telegraphic advice—first of the illness, and then of the death of NICHOLAS—as the Government.

The other political and siege news by this arrival, not very momentous at best, is shorn of much of its importance by the new turn which the great event at St. Petersburg is likely to give to the whole Eastern Question.

The Reciprocity Treaty in Effect at Last.

The Reciprocity Treaty was signed June 5, 1854. Congress passed an act August 5, 1854, providing that the President should issue a proclamation declaring the treaty in force so soon as he should receive satisfactory evidence that the Parliaments of Great Britain, Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island had passed laws on their parts respectively giving effect to the treaty's provisions. Such information having been received, the President has issued his proclamation. We give it in another column of the TIMES to-day. Among the articles which henceforth will be admitted to the United States free of duty are all breadstuffs, all fish, cured and salted meats, *coal* and *lumber*. Upon this consummation, so long and by so many devoutly wished for, it is not necessary that we congratulate our readers or the public.

An Apology or ——.

The President it seems is—as we were led to infer from the *Union's* article of Saturday—disposed to regard the outrage upon the *El Dorado* as one not proper to be left unnoticed. The *El Dorado* Captain's report left very amiable people at liberty to hope that the Spaniard who fired the shot may have done it from fear of being run down. But cowards should not be allowed to handle cannon—quoth the President, by his action in the matter.

The Latest From Mexico.

Under our telegraph head will be found "the other side" of the Mexican news. Let the friends of SANTA ANNA enjoy it while they may. By Wednesday at the farthest, we may expect to hear by way of New-Orleans, that the rebels have routed his army and are thundering at the gates of the capital. As to believing either report, that is another matter.

To Let.

Never have we seen at this season so many bills of houses "to let" and "for sale." Landlords abound, but tenants are scarce. We who hired a month ago find, to our mortification, that our landlord rents the house next us for $50 less than he took from us for its counterpart, and will probably, a month hence, take $50 still less for its twin on the same block. Waiting is not a bad trick for tenants yet.

☞ Order reigned supreme in the City on ST. PATRICK'S DAY. If there was really a serious purpose, in any quarter, to assault its stronghold, the weather did for it what the same element is doing for the Russians at Sebastopol. Even the civic parade, which the votaries of the patron saint designed to honor the day with, was defeated by the snow and rain storm. The military, who were ordered in readiness by the Mayor as a precautionary guard against an outbreak between Young Ireland and United America, were kept under cover the whole day, or until it was pretty clearly ascertained they would not be wanted. The Anniversary Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel was every way a joyous occasion.

☞ The China news, which we give from the London *Times'* correspondent on another page, is down to the 15th of January. Trade is still suffering a paralysis. The English and American authorities at Whampoa and elsewhere have taken measures for the protection of their people, but they do not interfere between the Rebels and the Imperialists.

☞ The POOLE Inquest was concluded on Saturday afternoon, and at 6 o'clock the Coroner's Jury rendered their verdict, that the death wound was given by BAKER, and that certain of his well-known associates were accessories before the fact. A full report appears in another place.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. ship *Vandalia*, JNO. POPE, Commander, was in Shanghai Dec. 11, and had a guard of her men on shore for the protection of the settlement. A guard from the French and English squadrons was also on shore for the same purpose. The surveying vessels, steamer *John Hancock* and schr. *J. Fenimore Cooper*, were also at Shanghai, at the above date, refitting for a cruise to the Northward.

The following is a list of officers attached to the *Vandalia*: Commander JNO. POPE; Lieuts. Thos. R. Rootes, Wm. B. Whiting, Alphonse Barbot; Acting Lieut. G. V. Denniston; Acting Master, E. F. Gray; Surgeon, J. Y. Mason; Assistant Surgeon, Benj. Vreeland; Master's Mates, Sloan, Wheeler and Ashbury; Carpenter, Butt; Gunner, Willson; Boatswain, Bell; Sailmaker, Brayton.

More Political Memoirs.

Gen. P. S. JESUP is engaged in writing up his personal and political memoirs. The *Union* says it will contain a valuable chapter on the Hartford Convention, and that paper endorses the forthcoming work as likely to be one of the most interesting and valuable additions that has been made for many years to our historical and political literature.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER THREE.

Policy of the United States in regard to the Annexation of Cuba.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23, 1855.

To Mr. ——, ——, United States:

SIR: Agreeably to your demand, I desire to state my opinion with regard to Cuba. I dare say you would not err, were you to take me in this instance for a well-informed interpreter of the general opinion of European Democracy.

The time may come—the nobler aspirations of man's immortal soul delight in the hope that the time will come—when the principle of fraternity, practically introduced into the international relations of the human family, will have greatly enlarged the field of national confederations—a field possibly extending to the remotest boundaries of those gigantic geographical configurations, by which the Eternal Architect appears to have given it for a law, that the great family of mankind is not called to be gathered together into one and the same dwelling house.

What part the United States of America may be called upon to act in that far remote emergency—whether they will prove to be a centre towards which a world of nations shall gravitate—or whether, having themselves previously passed through the process of elementary dissolution, they will rather have to yield to outward attraction? That is a theme for metaphysical speculation, just of as little practical use as that in which ST. TOMAS AQUIN (if my memory fails me not,) delighted to indulge, viz.: how many angels could dance upon the top of a needle without touching each other.

Dismissing, therefore, idle speculations about remote contingencies, I will restrict myself to a plain statement of facts as they are, and upon their authority I at once declare my impression to be, that the United States had better dismiss the idea of aggregating the Star of Cuba to their galaxy; they will not get Cuba, at least not as long as Slavery is not perfectly abolished throughout the United States.

The aggregation of Cuba to the United States implies one of the following three alternatives: 1. Spain voluntarily dispensing with the colonial condition of Cuba, in consequence thereof Cuba constituted an independent State, and spontaneously applying for admission into the Union. 2. A sale of Cuba by Spain, like that of Louisiana by France, to the United States. 3. Conquest by war, in whatever form, inclusive of a revolution in Cuba, assisted by American sympathizers, as you call them.

Nobody will contradict me, I trust, when I say that supposing, for the sake of argument, each of these alternatives equally practicable, the first alternative is certainly the most, I would almost say the only, honorable—at all events best answering Republican principles, and that political virtue without which Republics are like a ship without a helm.

Therefore, if it be a fact, as you say it is, that whatever be the professions of parties, biased by party purposes, the large majority of the American people wishes for an annexation of Cuba, (a statement I feel not competent to contradict,) then it is evident that the Executive Government of your Republic, bound as it is in duty to devise honorable means for carrying out the sovereign people's will, should have exerted itself in the line of that first alternative.

Let us see what happened.

It could not have escaped the observation of even superficial observers for several years past, that a revolution in Spain was inevitable. American Ministers abroad, condemned by their Government's policy, (or rather *no policy*,) to lead the life of idle sinecure, may perhaps have overlooked the glaring fact, (I don't know.) If they did not, the more is your Government to blame for having disregarded it. However, so much is certain, that there is no thinking man in Europe, who, for at least the last three years, had not looked for a revolution in Spain, as for something which is inevitably sure to come very soon.

The mockery of a Royal Parliamentary Government has nowhere displayed a more revolting character than in Spain; and besides, except Hungary, there is scarcely any country from its very history, and by its historical character, so much adverse to a "régime" of centralization, even in its best possible form, as Spain. Now, when that centralization was seen to assume just in that country the worst possible shape; when the external changes of ministry, always originating with sordid motives of lucre, and tending towards ambition and oppression, made the management of public affairs one vast job; and the constant dissolution of the Cortes turned the very name of a Parliamentary Government into a heart-revolting farce. Disgust with the actual condition, combined with historical inclinations towards the principle of self-government, and with the burning shame about the fallen pride of Spain had so much effect upon the boiling Spanish blood, that no man in Europe had the slightest doubt about the unavoidable certainty of an early revolution in Spain.

And while the volcano thus boiled, and while the boiling roared louder and louder, and nearer and nearer, day by day; the overconfident blindness of the rulers, confiding too much in the magic wand of repression, were seen continually carrying coals to Newcastle, by their unreserved ostentatious display of corruption and shameless immorality, more outrageous than the world had seen for centuries.

Such has been the condition of Spain, particularly in the beginning of 1854; and from this condition, no thinking man but knew that the year 1854 could not pass without a revolution. We, all of us here, were perfectly certain that the Summer of that year was the farthermost term that could be assigned to the outbreak.

I for one can assure you, Sir, that there are some, who led by a friendly spirit for the people of your country had not been found wanting in the good office of imparting a perfectly reliable and timely information to those in the United States, whose duty it would have been to prepare for the emergency.

The revolution being inevitable, and being nigh, it remained to know what turn it should come to take, and what would be the issue? To this, the answer was very plain: "such initiative, such issue." The political character of the man or of the party taking the initiative, would necessarily impart its own character to, and regulate the issue of the impending revolution. Disaffected, dissatisfied, disgusted, they were all and every one, (except those who were just milking the cow.) Carlist initiative, Carlist issue; Progressist or Moderado initiative, wavering issue of merely negative character. Republican initiative, Republican issue; Military initiative, Personal issue. So much was evident in advance.

Now there are Republicans in Spain; numerous and resolute republicans, and organized too; whatever your diplomatists may tell you; however they may try to excuse the indolence of the American Government by shutting their eyes to truth, or worse yet, by heaping insult on the reputation of the Spanish Democratic party. I know better; I *know* there is a strong, numerous and resolute republican party in Spain. *I know it.* Well, to make the revolution republican in issue, nothing in the world was wanted but just the certainty of such "auxiliary means" as would have enabled the republican party *to prevent the other parties in making the initiative their own.* The necessity of some small assistance to them was justified by that consideration; that the republicans being most exposed to persecution, because most feared, and several of their chiefs driven to exile, they had, of course, not the same facilities for action as the other parties had. The leaders of other parties did not want *to land, and to bring arms.*

Well, to whom did the Republican party look for that countenance? To the American Government. To whom for assistance? To the American people. *Both of them have been apprised and warned, timely and in a formal manner.* Don't tell me, my dear Sir, of "we would not have been justified in making a revolution,"—that's all a humbug, Sir. I tell you the revolution was making itself,—you had but not to ignore studiously her making herself. Besides, had you been so scrupulous about *accepting* assistance as you seem to be about *giving* assistance, what would be the United States? And who has made the revolution in Texas? Made, Sir, not assisted.

Had the republican party been assisted in taking the initiative of the revolution into their hands, the very second decree of the Republican Government would have been declaring, "that the United States of the Iberian Republic, bound faithfully to adhere to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, cannot claim the right of keeping, without its free consent, a country in a colonial condition. A country, which from its distance as well as from the extent of its territory, and the number of its inhabitants, possesses the elements of constituting an independent State. Therefore they call on the Cubans to decide, and to declare whether they choose to maintain their colonial relation to Spain; prefer to constitute an independent State." Well, the Cubans would have probably chosen to be independent, and then would have, of course, at once applied for annexation to Washington.

A republican government in Spain could not have acted otherwise. Could the United States hold a colony? Certainly not. No republic can.

And besides, those whom it did concern in America have got a formal and timely notice of this contemplated issue. *That is a matter of fact.*

Well, there you had Cuba within the reach of your hand. I do not say that the liberal party all over the world would have approved of this accession to the Slaveholding interest in the United States. I simply record facts as they are; and I feel perfectly sure that not even the Imperial Royal Cabinets could have devised any pretext for opposition to Spain setting her Colony spontaneously free.

Well, the American Government and the American people disregarded the hint, and neglected the opportunity. Instead of a broad, comprehensive policy, the idea of buying Cuba has been entertained—if we have to credit reports. I don't know whether the report be well founded, but what I *know* is, that the buying of Cuba from Spain is an idea so supremely absurd, that I wonder how it could nestle for a single moment in the brains of any man having the slightest knowledge of the character of the Spanish nation. NAPOLEON could sell Louisiana without disgrace to himself. Spain is not powerful enough to do the like. Only talk to Spaniards about selling Cuba, and you will see what lightning of indignation will flash from the eyes of every party, of every man—I am perfectly sure that not even Madame RIANZARES, of profligate reputation, would have dared to entertain such an idea—the moment it would have become known, her palace would have been stormed, and her own limbs scattered in the streets of Madrid.

If the American Government did not entertain the idea of buying Cuba, the fact should be contradicted officially, because it is generally credited, and did not fail to create a strong indignation against the United States—the impression being that the virtuous republic thought to speculate in the corrupt practices of an immoral Court, and of venal favorites.

Remains the third alternative—War; and really the word Cuba, on American lips, will henceforth mean war. Should you even dare this, it will not help you to get Cuba, except you abolish Slavery previously in your own country, (Heaven grant you do it, and get peaceably rid of that Damocles sword hanging over the Union,)—it would not help you to get Cuba, because at the slightest indication of a war, or a serious commotion in Cuba, Spain would instantly declare Slavery abolished in Cuba, and Cuba would then not consent to be annexed to the Slaveholding Union, and the United States would be neither willing, nor could dare to keep Cuba without her consent. Besides, such a war with Spain would be, at the same time, war with free Cuba, with England, with France, and some accessories more, such as Hayti, Domingo, Mexico, &c. "Let them come on," will the pride of America say—oh, I know that word, and you may well say so, in defiance of any attack on yourself. But the case is widely different when you attack, and those I mentioned unite to defend. And besides, when I think how, carried too far in your just indignation against the abuses connected with immigration, you are designedly alienating your new-come population, (I say new-comers, and not "foreigners," by purpose, because all of you *are* foreigners; none except the red man is American—with all the rest it is but a question of how many years,)—with your almost forcing your new-come population to secret sectional organizations—with your disarming your adopted brethren—with your commerce exposed on all the seas—with your internal contentions—and last, not least, with your millions of slaves, I feel perfectly sure America will not challenge such a war. It would be attended by a civil war—and I would not stake much on the indissolubility of the Union.

Some may perhaps imagine that the war might be played over to Europe in such an emergency, and that there you might rely on the coöperation of the oppressed. But I am bound to state, that having utterly disappointed the expectations of the European nations in the present great crisis, by an indolence on the part of your Government unprecedented in all history, America, while of course hated by every King and Emperor, has very nearly forfeited the confidence of nations. Many a thing has to change before you may reestablish that confidence again; and of one thing I beg you to rest assured, viz.: you never will find anybody here ready to make a mere cat's paw for American particular interests, in any emergency. Europe has ceased to hope anything from America. It is not our fault. It is yours. And believe me, it is not good to forfeit the sympathies of the world. Of this you have a striking evidence in England's position just now. No State can ever say, I am enough to myself, come what may. Strange complications may occur and strange events may come to pass. It was not a wanton word I spoke at St. Martin's Hall, Nov. 29, about "forfeiting the claim to a share in the mutual guarantee." Yours, &c.

KOSSUTH.

Musical, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Favorita" will be given to-night, with STEFFANONI and LORINI in the principal parts.

This establishment is now under the direction of a Committee of Shareholders, and will be managed quietly, liberally and effectively. Novelties are in preparation.

GERMAN OPERA.—Niblo's Garden was again well filled on Saturday to hear FLOTOW's "Martha" for the second time. The performance passed off smoothly. To-morrow ADOLPH ADAMS' French opera comique, "The Brewer of Preston" will be given.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOURCICAULT's comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be given to-night, with other entertainments.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mrs. BURTON takes her annual benefit to-night. Two pieces will be performed, "The Steward" and "The Invincibles." There is some dancing, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—On Saturday evening Miss ELOISE BRIDGES made her last appearance here in the romantic play of "Ingomar." The house was well filled, and the performance passed off with satisfaction. Miss BRIDGES reads well, but wants stage drilling.

Mr. FORREST appears to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The PYNE & HARRISON Troupe will give a Concert here on Friday next, the 23d March. The programme will be of an attractive character.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "Robber's Wife" and "Trying it On" in the afternoon, and the moral Drama of the "Old Brewery" in the evening.

For particulars of the various Ethiopian Companies and other attractions, we must refer to our advertising columns.

☞ We have another card, in manuscript, from Mr. OLE BULL on the Opera quarrel. We must cry enough—and our readers will probably second us—on this subject. All parties have been heard and re-heard, free of cost to themselves, though making an unreasonable draught, the public interest of the quarrel considered, upon newspaper space and the attention of newspaper readers.

The Operatic War—Hostilities Suspended.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 17.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Max Maretzek and wife vs. Ole Bull.—Mr. Ole Bull appeared in Court this morning, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. L. E. Bulkeley, who moved for a discharge of the attachment (which has before been referred to in the TIMES) taken out by A. Bertucca Maretzek and her husband.

Application was made by counsel for Mrs. Maretzek, for an adjournment of the motion, in order to procure rebutting affidavits to those which had been served upon him by Ole Bull's counsel, and also because of the absence of Gen. Sandford, of counsel for Mrs. M., on military duty.

The application was opposed by Mr. Bulkley, on the ground that the papers upon which the attachment had been issued, were wholly insufficient and defective, and no delay should be had in such a proceeding against his client, who had no more intention, as it was well known, to leave the State than his honor had. The matter was argued with much zeal on both sides.

His Honor remarked, that he had much doubt as to the plaintiff's right to an adjournment, but as there were several nice questions involved in the merits of the case, and as Mr. Sanford was necessarily absent, he would make an order, that on the plaintiff's furnishing $500 additional security to Ole Bull, the whole matter would stand adjourned until the 26th inst., at 10 A. M., when the counsel for both parties could be heard at length.

Arrival of the Hermann.

The United States Mail Steamship *Hermann*, Captain HIGGINS, from Bremen, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are anticipated of course, by the Africa, at Boston.

In consequence of the severity of the frost the *Hermann* was compelled to postpone her voyage to Bremen, the river Weser being loaded with ice, and although not entirely frozen over yet the great quantities which had accumulated rendered navigation not only almost impracticable, but highly dangerous to the safety of the vessel. It was therefore deemed advisable by her commander to put into Southampton, where she remained until her departure on the 28th. No delay or difficulty, however, was occasioned to the delivery of the Bremen mails, for no sooner was the impracticability of the *Hermann* continuing her voyage discovered, than Messrs. [illegible] & Co., the American agents at Southampton, at considerable expense, [illegible] the mails [illegible] of a special messenger, who awaited the return bags, which were shipped on board the *Hermann* previous to her departure for New-York. Captain HIGGINS expresses great satisfaction at the facilities used for the prevention of the slightest delay in the despatch of the mails, and beyond the additional expense incurred, not the least inconvenience was caused by the detention of the *Hermann* at Southampton.

Reward of Merit.

In accordance with a unanimous vote of the Common Council, Mayor WOOD, on Saturday, presented to Mr. JOHN W. GARSIDE, an ex-member of Hose Company No. 8, and now a bell-ringer at the tower in Spring-street, a beautiful gold medal, as a token of appreciation of his bravery in rescuing, at the risk of his life, three persons—two women and a boy—from the flames of a fire which occurred at No. 271 Grand-street on the first of July last.

Quite a number of persons were present to witness the ceremony. His Honor, in making the presentation, complimented, in neat language, the gallant recipient. Mr. GARSIDE, in reply, expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Mayor and Common Council for their beautiful present.

The medal is about three inches in diameter, and of very superior workmanship. On one side is engraved the coat of arms of New-York City, with the motto, "*Sigillum civitatis Novi Eboraci*," and on the other, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, and surmounted by an eagle, is the inscription:

"Presented by the Corporation of the City of New-York to JOHN W. GARSIDE, Member of Hose Company No. 8, as a mark of respect, and in acknowledgment for his heroic bravery, in saving the lives of three persons at the fire No. 271 Grand-street, July 1, 1854."

The Missing Ship Decatur.

The *Decatur*, whose long absence had caused some unpleasant forebodings, it seems was in the Straits of Magellan 63 days, with but 10 days' good weather, the rest prolific of gales of wind, torrents of rain, and snow and hail in great abundance. She was safe at Rio about the 20th of January.

☞ The Melbourne *Argus* of Dec. 20 publishes an account of the clipper *Flying Scud's* passage from this port, which she accomplished in 80 days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

☞ Now is the Time for Purifying the Blood, and cleansing the system, so as to be prepared for complaints usually caused by the sudden change from Winter to Spring.

The Blood, dull and stagnant in Winter, must be purified and renewed. The Debility, want of nervous energy, and depression of spirits, peculiar to the Spring and Summer seasons, must be prepared for and avoided. There must be NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD infused into the body; otherwise the entire system becomes prostrated, and the mental energies enfeebled. DR. TOWNSEND'S CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the direction of the well-known Chemist and Physician, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, is the ONLY SARSAPARILLA which can effectually renovate and purify the whole system, and restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body. Thousands who have used other preparations in vain can testify that they have been restored to perfect health and vigor by using a few bottles of DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Wholesale and Retail Depot, NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE BROADWAY, corner Fulton-st., (office No. 3,) opposite St. Paul's Church.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to J. W. FOWLER, President.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—SEE advertisement under the head of "Instruction."

PAPER HANGINGS Wholesale and Retail. THOMAS FAYE & CO., Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway, New-York. (Directly opposite the City Hall.) Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and American Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboard Prints, Curtain Papers, Bed Testers, Statues, Landscapes, &c., of every style known to the trade. Merchants laying in their stocks can buy from first hands, as we manufacture largely, and import direct from French manufacturers, for whom we are sole agents in the United States. Our Retail Department comprises the richest styles of Decorations. Special importations made, when desired, from our splendid collection of samples. Artistic Paper Hangers sent to any part of the United States.

FEVER AND AGUE.—READ THE TESTIMONY OF Hon. E. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS: ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854. CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with intermittent, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours, E. B. COLEMAN. Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, consisting of [illegible] reticules, papier mache work, fans, opera glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, drinking and shell combs, elegant statuary, parian, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps, with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING BONDS SOLD AT AUCTION.—By particular request, I shall hereafter sell all Bonds at auction without charging the accrued interest, which is the same as they are sold at the Board of Brokers, and gives the purchaser the benefit of knowing, when he is bidding for any Bonds, exactly the price that he is paying them for, without going into a calculation about the interest, which change will, no doubt, be appreciated by the buyer as well as the seller. Should any parties, however, desire at any time to sell their Bonds with the accrued interest added to the purchaser, I shall announce the same at the sale, and through my advertisements. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	8s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels	8s. to 9s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	[illegible] per yard
Best Ingrain	5s. to 6s. per yard

and other goods equally low.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales, a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 8s. to 9s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 5s.
And all other goods equally low.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safe, with HALL's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL's Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, IMPROVED—SO as to run without any noise, with very little power, and sewing the finest thread without ever breaking. The profit of using these Machines is $1,000 a year. References in abundance can be given to satisfy all who are interested that these Machines are suited to do every kind of work perfectly. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MORE NEW CHEAP DRY GOODS.—E. S. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer this morning a great variety of rich silks, bareges, shawls, delaines, linens, &c., which have been purchased at the late auction sales, and will be sold at a great reduction from their real value.

HALF HOSE.—A LARGE VARIETY, ALL SIZES and qualities for gentlemen's wear; also, kid gloves, cravats, suspenders, French cuffs, sleeve links and three-ply linen collars, wholesale or retail. Prices low. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODIONS, tuned the equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Piano Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Outrage upon the El Dorado—Immediate Reparation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 18.

The friends of the Administration here assert that the President has ordered that extreme measures be taken, if necessary, to exact instant reparation at Havana for the late outrage upon the steamer *El Dorado*.

The Search for Dr. Kane—The Czar's Death—Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 17.

For the expedition to search for KANE, the Secretary of the Navy has purchased, at $50,000, the steam propeller *City of Boston*. The new light ship at Philadelphia will go on the expedition as soon as refitted—probably the first of June.

The *Star* says that not the slightest doubt of the correctness of the report of the Czar's death is entertained by the President, Cabinet, or foreign officials.

The President has appointed CHARLES S. FAIRFAX, of California, Register at the Land Office at Maryaville, and JOHN A. PAXTON, Receiver.

Later from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 18.

The New-Orleans papers of Monday contain the details of the Mexican news to the 5th inst. The *Herald* of the 4th says the insurgents were flying before SANTA ANNA, and his presence in the South had been sufficient to make the revolutionists experience the greatest rout. A letter from the Minister of war, dated Sgeala, March 1, says MARENO had been captured and would be executed. The rebels had also been routed by the Government troops at Piedro Gordo. Gen. AMPUDIA had taken possession of Yucatan and the war there had ended. The accounts are given in the usual Mexican bombast, and are probably exaggerated.

The dates from the Rio Grande are to the 29th ult., and Galveston to the 10th inst. No news from either quarter.

The Grapeshot.

HIGHLANDS, Sunset, Sunday, March 18.

The bark *Grapeshot* was towed down to the Hook by the steamtug *Mercury* at 12 M., and at 4½ was hull down, with a fair but light wind.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Saturday, March 17.

The returns from two hundred and fourteen towns, carefully revised, show the following results: For Governor—METCALF, 32,605; BAKER, 26,717; BELL, 3,452; FOWLER, 1,265.

The Opposition have elected ten Senators and the Democrats one. There was no choice in the Sixth District. The House stands 221 Opposition to 79 Democrats.

Reading, Pa., Municipal Election.

READING, Pa., Saturday, March 17.

At our Municipal Election yesterday, Mr. BAIRD, the American candidate for Mayor, was elected, receiving 1,544 votes to 940 for YOUNG, Democrat. The whole American ticket was elected by about the same vote. Much excitement attended the election.

Know-Nothing Defeat.

CARBONDALE, Pa., Saturday, March 17.

Our city election was held yesterday. The Anti-Know-Nothing candidates for Mayor, Common Councillors, Treasurers and Poor-Masters, were elected by 300 majority.

A strange Vessel—Is Sebastopol taken!

BOSTON, Sunday, March 18.

The ship *Saxon*, GROTON, from New Orleans, arrived at this port to-day. Spoke March 11th, latitude 37, longitude 68, a sloop of war with the American Flag, who hailed in very bad English, asking where we were from and where bound, stating they were Para, bound to New-York, and wishing to know if Sebastopol was taken. We replied "*No.*" *They* answered "*Good*," and immediately altered their course. They could hardly be understood during the questioning. The *Saxon* did not ask the stranger's name or nation. Judged her to be a Russian. The same day fell in with the schooner *Ben Nevis*, from Curacoa for New-York, in a sinking condition, and took off part of her crew. The remainder were transferred to the brig *Rachel*, from Boston for Port-au-Prince.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 17.

The following vessels put in here to-day in distress:

Brig *Arcade*, Capt. WEBSTER, from Maracaibo for New-York, with a cargo of fustic; loss of deck load, boats, sails and spars, and leaking. Schooner *Nile*, for New-York, with a cargo of rice; loss of anchor and sails. Schooner *Fanny Crocker*, CRANE, from Dayton, Mass., for Baltimore.

The brig *Albatros*, from Matanzas, bound to New-York, with a cargo of molasses, has put in here with the loss of her spars, sails, and deck load.

The schooner *Henry E. Smith*, of New Haven, bound to Baltimore, was run into on the 9th instant, near Cape Henry, and sunk. The captain and crew were saved.

St. Patrick Hung in Effigy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, March 17.

An effigy with a string of potatoes round its neck, and labeled "St. Patrick," hung this morning on an elm tree in front of the Gregory House. No effort has yet been made to take it down.

Snow has been *falling here fast since 6 o'clock* this morning, and it is getting quite deep.

Tremendous Hail Storm at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 17, 1855.

We were visited with a most tremendous hail storm here last night. The hail stones were at least two inches in circumference, and they came down with such force as to break in roofs, demolish skylights, and considerable other damage was done.

It is reported that some dissatisfaction is felt about the nominations of the late democratic State Convention.

Railroad Collision.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sunday, March 18.

A collision occurred last night between the Dunkirk Express and the Night Express east, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, near Alfred Station. No persons were seriously injured. The collision was occasioned by a gross violation of the instructions on the part of the conductor of the Dunkirk Express.

Railroad Accident.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, March 17.

The 8 o'clock A. M. Accommodation train, going East, ran into a freight train this morning near Verona. The freight cars were badly smashed, but no one was hurt.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 17.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* left this port at 10 o'clock this morning, with 70 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax. She takes out $1,267,855 in specie.

Murder.

EAST BOSTON, Sunday, March 18.

Some Irishmen wound up St. Patrick's day by a fight, in which DENNIS CRONAN killed MICHAEL MURPHY with a knife. The murderer was arrested.

Fire.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Sunday, March 18.

A fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning, which consumed fourteen buildings in the business part of this village. The loss is estimated at about $17,000. Insured for about $7,000.

The vexata quæstio between Dr. WHEWELL and Sir DAVID BREWSTER will shortly receive another exponent, in the person of Mr. MONTAGU LYON PHILLIPS, whose work on "Worlds beyond the Earth" is announced by Mr. BENTLEY.

A Half-Starved Family.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We beg leave to call the attention of your readers to a most wretched family in No. 350 West Twenty-sixth-street, third story, near Eleventh-avenue.

The father has been sick some time, in the hospital; the mother has five children, and can get no work. They have neither table, chair, bed nor bedding; they sleep on the floor. Their food comes in supplies of three shillings' worth a week, from the Association for the Relief of the Poor. The children are pale, sickly and almost wild, from hunger and want. They have no clothes fit to go out in, nor shoes. The name is CUSH.

C. L. BRACE, Children's Aid Society,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
(LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.)
GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

☞ The firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, their GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is now prepared only by THEIR SURVIVING PARTNERS and *sole successors*, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale, Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Exotic Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses. For catalogues, apply at 20 Wall-st., basement.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ At a Stated Meeting of the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY of the City of New-York, held March 12, 1855, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:
President—JOHN MEAKIM.
1st Vice-President—WM. J. OLLIFFE.
2d Vice-President—GEO. D. COGGESHALL.
3d Vice-President—EUGENE DUPUY.
Treasurer—JAS. S. ASPINWALL.
Secretary—JAMES T. MAXWELL.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN CANAVAN,	WM. F. LINDSAY,
THOS. B. MERRICK,	FRED. A. HEGEMAN,
THOS. T. GREEN,	GEO. W. BERRIAN, Jr.,
JUNIUS GRIDLEY,	WM. FISHER.

ISAAC CODDINGTON.

At the same meeting Mr. Jules Frenard and Geo. W. Berrian were declared Graduates of the College.
FRED. A. HEGEMAN, Secretary.

☞ Bounty Land.—Army Officers, Soldiers, teamsters, naval officers, seamen, marines, navy clerks and flotilla men, (or their surviving widows or minor children,) who served in any war of the United States, are entitled to a land warrant for 160 acres. All persons entitled will, by addressing us, receive the proper form of application, and we will obtain their warrants for a moderate charge. Our arrangements with the Departments at Washington afford us unusual facility for the prompt return of warrants. Claims should be left with us as early as possible. Land warrants bought and sold. DRAKE & BRADFORD, No. 29 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Union Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bowery Bank.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.
JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT, with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 and 148 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st.

☞ Potersville Homestead Association.—A special meeting will be held at the corner of Broadway and Grand-st. on MONDAY EVENING, March 19, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. Those in arrears are notified that their subscriptions are not forfeited, and it is desired that such members will come forward and state what amount they contribute for the purpose of hastening the distribution of the land at as early a day as possible.
F. A. POTTER, President.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton-Hall, Astor Place. Essay by ALEXANDER WATSON, Esq.,—*New-York as a field for Bible distribution.* Young men, generally, are cordially invited to attend.
JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer all the most estimable varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including 25,000 extra large Fruit Trees in a bearing state, and extra large Ornamental Trees. Priced Catalogues at No. 112 Chambers-st., or will be mailed to applicants.

☞ Delta Phi Convention.—A convention of the Delta Phi will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 7 o'clock P. M. An oration and poem will be pronounced before the Convention on THURSDAY EVENING. Dinner on FRIDAY EVENING.

☞ Notice.—Mr. WOOD'S DRAWING ACADEMY is removed from No. 480 Broadway, to his residence, No. 311 4th-av., corner 16th-st., where he will receive a few pupils for private instruction. Orders for monochromatic boards, &c., solicited.

☞ Flatbush Village Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING of this week, at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts., room No. 2.
JAMES P. BREWSTER, Secretary.

☞ Phonography.—T. C. LELAND, Teacher, Amanuensis and Reporter, No. 325 Broadway, (Moffat's Building,) Room No. 60. Two or more in class, $3 each for 12 lessons.

☞ Splendid Signs—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman residing in a delightful town in Vermont, of a well-known and highly respectable family, who possesses an ample fortune, has lately finished his collegiate education, is affable and prepossessing in manners, (having been most of his life in the city,) is considered quite good-looking, and believes himself to possess all the good properties of mind and character calculated to render married life happy, would like to correspond with a lady of suitable age, position, education, and appearance. Property not essential. She can rely on the strict integrity of his purpose, for he will send her to refer to the names of several celebrated clergymen. As he is about to take a trip to the South and West, a personal interview can be had in a few days after correspondence. He will change his place of residence if necessary. Address C. A. H. H., East Franklin, Vermont.

FOR SALE,
EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, TOMPKINSVILLE AND STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND,

COMPRISING more than 1,000 BUILDING LOTS, variously situated, adapted to manufacturing, mechanical or business purposes. Also numerous villa sites, beautifully situated—houses well calculated for Hotels or Boarding-houses—some small cottages, shops, stables, &c. Also very extensive WHARF PROPERTY on the Bay opposite the City, BULKHEADS and WATER RIGHTS with surplus earth adjacent. One of the Bulkheads, about 1,250 feet in length enclosing an area of about 12 acres, and having 17 feet of water on the exterior line. This property will be sold in parcels or single lots and the terms made easy. Apply at the Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. where maps of the property may be seen.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.—(Instituted for the relief of the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church,) will be held on Tuesday Evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mulberry-st., a few doors from Bleecker-st. Speakers, Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D. Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D. Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. The meeting will be of a highly interesting character. While the audience will be delightfully entertained, there will be an opportunity given to increase a fund for the erection of a building, and by so doing rob age and decrepitude of much pain and solicitude.

THE "YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND" will celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the usual manner at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst. Tickets can be procured from the Committee. Dinner at 8 o'clock.
D. McCARTHY, Secretary. E. MILLS, President.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business, will take place THIS EVENING, March 19, at Florence's Hotel, cor. Broadway and Walker sts., at 8 o'clock.
WM. MILES, President.
HENRY N. MORGAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will be held at the Mariners' Family Asylum, Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Members and friends of the Society are invited to attend. *N. B.*—Should the day prove stormy the meeting will be postponed until the first pleasant day.

MAINE LAW MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—Those who are in favor of the passage through the Senate of the Prohibitory Liquor law, lately passed by the House of Representatives, are requested to attend a meeting at the Institute, in Washington-st., near Concord-st., in Brooklyn, THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 19. Addresses will be made by Judge CULVER and other friends of the law.

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF, FOIL, BRONZES, &c.—Superior articles, for sale in large or small quantities, at the manufactory, No. 23 Beekman-st.
PLATT & HOOPER.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, both highly recommended; one as good cook; is a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker, a most trustworthy person in her department; will take $7 a month. The other a smart active girl with children, a good family seamstress and a capable chambermaid. Will take $6 a month in one family. Has excellent City and country references. Call or send a note to No. 289 1st-av., 1st floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook and splendid laundress; understands milking and baking to perfection. Also, by another, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Both have no objections to go in the country, and can produce years of satisfactory City references. Please call or apply at No. 78 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a highly respectable young Scotchman, (a Protestant,) as fruit and vegetable gardener; understands his business well, and is willing to devote his time fully to the interest of his employer. Also, a young Englishman desires a situation as waiter in a private family or respectable hotel; no objection to the country. Apply No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a young man who perfectly understands his business in every respect. Has the highest recommendation as to character and capability, with the very best of reference from his present employer. Any command for S. B. will be attended to at No. 269 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young American woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; understands her business perfectly, and can produce the best City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for a week at No. 182 East 26th-st., corner of 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as seamstress. No objection to assist in chamberwork, or to assist in taking care of children, in a respectable family. Can produce the best of reference from where she has lived for the last seven years. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 139 West 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended, tidy, Protestant woman, to do general housework for a small family; chambermaid or nurse; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and very fond of children. No objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GARDENER—Understands the management of a grapery and all its departments. Please address C. C., *Times Office*; will be promptly attended to for three days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A situation as chambermaid or nurse by a young Protestant girl. References given at No. 76 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., second story back.

TO CABINET-MAKERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a situation by a man who has had several years' experience as foreman and salesman in a fashionable cabinet-making establishment in Broadway; is a first-rate workman, a moderate draughtsman and designer, and is competent to superintend the business in all its branches. Address CABINET-MAKER, office of this paper.

MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, wanted. Only English, Scotch, German or American need apply. The man to work on a farm—the woman must understand cooking, washing and sewing. To such, a house and garden and fair wages will be given. Apply at No. 260 Hudson-st., for six days. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED—By a sober, industrious man of small family, house painter, glazier and paper-hanger by trade, to engage with some respectable gentleman the year round, and every satisfaction given as above. No objection to the country. Address X. Y., this office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN—Desires a situation in city or country as general house servant. She is an excellent plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, makes good bread, is well recommended. Wages from $6 to $8 per month. Please apply or send to No. 261 Bowery, in the Coal Office.

TO COAL DEALERS.—A young man, having been for several years engaged in the Coal business, would like to make an arrangement with some dealer as clerk or bookkeeper. Can command a good cash trade, and is fully capable of taking entire charge of yard. Best of references as to capability and integrity given. Address COAL, Box No. 4,032, Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN—Wants a situation as coachman in a private family, who is willing to make himself generally useful, and to see to garden if required. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Please address to D. M. O'D., at the Office of this paper, or to Mr. N. CHASE, No. 111 Nassau-st.

AUSTRALIA.—Situation wanted by a moral, intelligent, steady young woman to go to Australia with a family as servant. Is capable of taking charge of children and fine sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply to E. M., No. 246, corner of 18th-st., 8th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, 149 GRAND-street, are awaiting engagements an American Coachman and Waiter, a Scotch Waiter, a Scotch Gardener, a Professed Gardener and Wife, useful at House or Dairy-work, a Groom and Gardener, a Farmer, &c. All Protestants.

AN AMERICAN LADY of respectability, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's family. She feels herself fully competent to the task, and can give the most satisfactory references. Address Mrs. H. H. Union Square Post-Office. (post paid.) Real name required.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASE WANTED—For a quartette, to travel and give concerts. Address, with name, quality and compass of voice, post-paid, CONCERT, *Daily Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED—With $100 capital, to sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 8 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

AT THE FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME—No. 116 Grand-st., awaiting engagements, are nurses, cooks, laundresses and other desirable servants, properly recommended.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED—Three good watchmakers to go to different towns in the interior, South and West. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

GENTLEMEN, LADIES OR FAMILY WASHING of every description done on reasonable terms, also house cleaning done. Best of city reference can be procured. M. M. No. 245 corner of 18th-st and 8th-av.

SILK MILLINERS WANTED.—Work given out. Apply immediately, at No. 86 Barclay-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.

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SECOND APPEARANCE OF SIGNORA STEFFENONE, SIGNORI LORINI, BADIALI, and COLLETI
in the principal roles.
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK.
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ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

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Principal characters sustained by
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Messrs. QUINT, VINCKE,
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PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes, according to locality, $4 and $5; Dress Circle and secured seats, $1; to all other parts of the house, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Next Performance on THURSDAY, March 22.

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THE LARGEST EVER ORGANIZED.
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With first time on any stage,
THE NEW-YORK CHILDREN, a la Viennoise, in a variety of elegant Tableaux and Dances.
To conclude with, first time at this Theatre, the Musical Farce of THE INVINCIBLES.
Victoria....................Mrs. Burton.

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HAMLET.
Hamlet..........Mr. Forrest. | Ophelia..........Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the Farce of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, March 19, will be presented Boucicault's admired Comedy, entitled
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Littleton Coke...Mr. Lester | Lady Pompion......Mrs. Blake
Col. Rocket...Mr. Brougham | Lady Hawthorn...Mrs. Hoey
To conclude with the successful Farce of
MY SISTER KATE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Here is now the AMERICAN GIANTESS, only 17 years of age, and weighing nearly 600 pounds.—MONDAY, March 19, EVENING, 7½ o'clock, the popular moral, local and domestic drama of THE OLD BREWERY. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the ROBBER'S WIFE, and also TRYING IT ON. All the Curiosities to be seen without extra charge. Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10 12½ cents.

NOW OPEN—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, is now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Ticket, 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

MME. DEMOREST'S—Second grand opening of the latest and most reliable Spring Fashions. Patterns in advance of the published modes, No. 375 Broadway. Branches, Nos. 260 and 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 69 Grand-st., Williamsburg; No. 222 Broad-st., Newark; No. 320 Washington-st., Boston; and No. 77 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

THE BLACK SWAN having recovered from her indisposition will be happy to see her friends in the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, when she will sing some of her choice gems, assisted by Signor Mario and other eminent artistes. Tickets 50 cents. Secured seats during the day at the Hall, $1.

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—Again at Av. D.—Dr. BENTON having removed and settled his office at No. 479 Broadway, is now prepared to attend to his many patients and recommence his lectures, at No. 25 Av. D., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 19th, 20th, and 23d; also continues at Bleecker Buildings, WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.	
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	[illegible]
COOPER WATCHES.	
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And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses.	[illegible]
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers	[illegible]
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.	
Which run eight days with one winding	[illegible]
ENAMEL WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in hunting-cases	[illegible]
DIAMOND WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in magic cases	[illegible]
MAGIC WATCHES.	
Which change into three different watches	[illegible]
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP	
And turn the hands without a key	[illegible]

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes. [illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases [illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as [illegible]
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets [illegible]
Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25;

Bracelets	[illegible]
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	[illegible]
Gold Guard Chains	[illegible]
Gold Chatelaine Chains	[illegible]
Gold Vest Chains	[illegible]
Gold Fob Chains	[illegible]
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	[illegible]
Gold Guard Keys	[illegible]
Gold Fob Keys	[illegible]
Gold Fob Seals	[illegible]
Gold Thimbles	[illegible]
Gold Pencils	[illegible]
Gold Pens and Pencils	[illegible]
Diamond Rings	[illegible]
Diamond Ear-rings	[illegible]
Diamond Pins	[illegible]
Gold Crosses	[illegible]
Gold Finger Rings with stones	[illegible]
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	[illegible]
Gold Studs, per set	[illegible]
Gold Spectacles, per pair	[illegible]
Gold Eye Glasses	[illegible]
Silver Teaspoons, per set	[illegible]
Silver Tablespoons, per set	[illegible]
Silver Tableforks, per set	[illegible]
Silver Cups for children	[illegible]
Silver Napkin Rings, each	[illegible]
Gold armlets for children, per pair	[illegible]
Plain Gold Rings	[illegible]
Chased Gold Rings	[illegible]
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	[illegible]
Gold Scarf Pins	[illegible]

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.—This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
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NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair, soft, curly, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Dépôt, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STEELE'S FEATHER BRUSHES.—Prices reduced 30 per cent. and larger assortment than ever before offered, comprising over 300 varieties, adapted to the use of stores, dwellings, hotels, railroads, steamboats, &c., at $1 to $30 per dozen. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed during the past 20 years, we will spare no effort to merit a continuance of same favor by ever maintaining the high degree of excellence, durability and perfection of finish that has always characterized STEELE'S patent Ostrich Feather Dusters. Our new tariff of prices will be furnished on application. A retail department is opened, where purchases may be selected at low prices from our large stock, embracing many new styles of extra furniture and carriage dusters, library, picture, fly brushes, floor brushes, window washers, &c. STEELE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 93 Nassau-st.

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports, Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending March 16, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	1855. Bbls.	Value.	1854. Bbls.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rotterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hayti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentine Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. Amer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rotterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oporto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. and hhds.	Value.	Bbls. and hhds.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. Amer'a	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF.

	Bbls. and tcs.	Value.	Bbls. and tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PORK.

	Bbls. and tcs.	Value.	Bbls. and tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandwich Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

	1854. Amount.	Value.	1855. Amount.	Value.
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total produce for the week		[illegible]		[illegible]
Total Miscellaneous				[illegible]
Total exports for the week				[illegible]

Markets.....Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, March 17—6 P. M.

The extremely unpleasant weather has materially impeded business.

ASHES—Rule quiet, at old rates. The stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day comprised 225 bbls. Pearls, and 418 bbls. Pots, in all, 643 bbls.

COFFEE—The market remains rather inactive, but prices are firm and buoyant. The day's sales include 800 packages Java, at 13½c.@14½c.; and 300 bags Rio, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, an active demand has prevailed, and about 3,000 bales have been disposed of within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. and Tex.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	8⅞	8⅞	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	9⅞	10	10¼	10½
Fair	10	10½	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands is quiet but pretty firm. The receipts are limited, and the stock is a light one. The Eastern and local inquiry is moderate. There is not much demand from shippers. The day's sales include 3,500 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½@ 9 12½
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 81¼
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81¼@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50 @12 75

Canadian is unchanged—the sales reaching 1,000 bbls. free at $9 25@10 75 for common to super extra ℔ bbl. Southern is less active at former prices. There were 1,300 bbls. sold at $9@9 87½ for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $9 87½@$11 for fancy and extra ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is less abundant, and is worth $3 50@$3 87½ ℔ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is also scarce and wanted at $6 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and somewhat nominal at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50½ for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales transpired of 250 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 70@$3 75; 600 boxes Bunch do. at $2 16 and $3 40 for new dried and dry, ℔ box; some Southern Pea Nuts at $1 75 ℔ bushel; 10 cases Sardines at 60c. ℔ box; and some inferior currants at 14c., prime being held at 18c. and upward, ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered and is inactive. Prices are unsettled. A parcel of 1,000 bushels prime Genesee White was taken at something over $2 50 ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at $1 25@$1 27 ℔ bushel. Barley is nominally the same. Oats are plenty and heavy, at 65c.@66c. for State and Western; and 62c.@67c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is still in very moderate stock, but not in active request, and prices are without any perceptible change, their tendency being, if anywise, in favor of purchasers. The day's transactions have been very limited at 97c. for Jersey Yellow, and 96c. for Western mixed, from store, ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 300 bales River brought 85c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are less abundant, and being in brisk request, they command prices generally ½c. ℔ lb. higher than those quoted in our former notice.

HOPS—Continue in slack demand at 18c.@28c. for last year's crop ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet and languid, being quoted at from $30@$31, usual credit, ℔ ton, with only very trifling sales. Within a few days there have been free transactions in American Pig, $30@$35, six months credit, in Philadelphia, &c., delivered there. There is nothing of any consequence doing in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are in light supply and fair demand at $2 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—A good inquiry has existed for domestic tanned sole, the sales of which have pretty nearly equaled the receipts, so that there is no great increase noticeable in the stock, which now consists of about 60,000 sides Hemlock and 34,000 sides Oak. French Calf Skins have been more active; buyers have been obliged to fill up their assortments, and the stock on hand is not so large as at this time last year; $2 lb. Skins are most in demand, and bring $36@$37 cents; 36@40 lb. goods will bear to some weight after. English Salted Sheep continue dull, and the market is nominal for Splits, of which the stock is chiefly composed, but Roans are scarce and wanted.

LEAD—Is in pretty active request, and is very firm in price. Some 200 tons Spanish were sold, to arrive, at $6 ℔ 100 lbs., time, &c. The last transaction in Galena was at $6 30 ℔ 100 lbs. German is quoted at $6⅛@$6¼; and English at $6⅛@$6¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is scarce, and somewhat nominal in value.

MOLASSES—There have been 400 bbls. New-Orleans disposed of at 25c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged in demand and value. Spirits Turpentine is less abundant and is now quoted at 45c.@46c. ℔ gallon, with a moderate inquiry; 400 bbls. common Rosin were reported as having been sold at $1 55 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered—the previous quotation for this article.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive continue without activity or change in price. Linseed is in less request at 83c.@85c. ℔ gallon, but with a moderate supply, owners are pretty firm. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales for the day of only 450 bbls. at $14 25@$14 37½, chiefly at the former rate for Old Mess; $14 37½@$14 50 for New Prime; and $16 for New Mess ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and steady at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb. Cutmeats are pretty brisk and firm at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy at old prices. Lard is rather more active but not higher; 470 pkgs. fair to prime brought 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef attracts considerable attention and rules firm, the sales consisting of 290 bbls. at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $16 for Extra Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $17@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio, 22c.@25c. for ordinary to prime State, and 30c.@33c. for Orange County, ℔ lb. Cheese is less active and now obtainable at 10½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, but steady at $4 50@$5 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is sparingly offered, and though the demand is not very active, prices are sustained.

SOAP—There were 125 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—The demand is improving and prices are becoming firmer. We now quote: Race Ginger 5c.; Sumatra Pepper at 11½c.; Jamaica Pimento at 13½c.@13¾c.; Cloves at 14½c.; Cassia, in mats, at 36c.; Mace at 93½c.@95c.; and No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1 ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are moderately active and steady, the transactions embracing 350 hhds. New-Orleans at 4⅛c.@5½c., and 240 Cuba Muscovado at 4½c.@5c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs. prime realized 11½c.@11⅝c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 31c.@31½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were almost at a stand, as shippers were waiting the receipts of the steamer's letters. For Liverpool 50 tons of Fustic Wood were taken at 15s. ℔ ton. Bacon was at 15s., Corn and Flour were nominal; Cotton was 5-32d.@3-16d., ℔ lb. There was no change to notice in rates for London and Havre. For Bremen 300 bales of Cotton were taken at ½c.; 100 bbls. Provisions at 2s. 6d., and 40 tons measurement goods at 20s. For Antwerp, 100 bales Cotton were engaged at ½c. To California rates were unchanged. The latest charters have been: A bark to Elsinore and a market, Logwood, 35s., and Cotton 1c.; one from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, about $6 25 ℔ hhd.; one to Key West, Cement, 25c., and Bricks $4 75 ℔ M.; a brig to Lisbon, Rio and back, $1 25 ℔ bag; one to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves $30, Heavy do. $34, and back from St. Ubes, Salt 20c.; a br. brig, 200 tons, to Cadiz and back, $2,500; one, 200 tons, from Ponce, P. R., to New-York, Sugar 27½c., and Molasses $3; one from Cardenas to New-York, Molasses, $3.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$700 City Railroad 6s. 92; $11,000 do. 92; $4,200 Pennsylvania Canal 6s. 62; $10,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s. '72, 77½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s. '70, 85; $4,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s. 86; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s. '75, 90; $1,200 Pennsylvania 5s. 86; $250 do. 86; $3,000 Lehigh 6s. '70, 96; 25 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 100 do. 31½; 100 do. 31½; 105 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 14½; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 125; 12 Harrisburg Railroad, 55½; 30 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 200 Schuylkill Navigation, 21; 10 Beaver Meadow Railroad, (C. & P.) 45; 200 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 3 Philadelphia Bank, 124½; 15 Bank of Pennsylvania, 116½; 7 Commercial Bank, 54½; 1 Mechanics' Bank, 28¼.

Between Boards—$5,000 City R. R. 6s. 92; $3,000 do. 92; $1,000 Reading R. R. 6s. '70, 85; $500 Penn. 5s. 86; 200 Reading Railroad, 42½; 100 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 14½; 20 Northern Bank of Kentucky, 100; 4 Commercial Bank, 54½.

Second Board—$20,000 Pennsylvania 5s. 86; $3,000 Tennessee Coupon 6s. 91; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 100 do. 31½; 100 Reading Railroad, 42½; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, C. & P., 45; 15 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 14½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 21; 100 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 4 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 71½; 234 Girard Bank, 12½.

After Board—$800 City 6s. 92; $3,000 Tennessee Coupon 6s. 91; $4,200 City 6s. 92; $1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s. 90; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 21; 50 Reading Railroad, 42½; 200 do. 42½; 15 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 20 Long Island Railroad, 17½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s. '68, 117; City 6s. [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s. [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s. '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s. [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 17½@17¾; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¾@1½; Union Canal, 10@10½.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—For sale, on reasonable terms, the following described premises: Vacant 100 feet front on Atlantic-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. A good opportunity for builders. Also, three good and new frame two-story and basement dwellings on 19th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton-av. Bridge, and by Third-av. Railroad to Fulton and Atlantic Ferries. Also, a vacant lot at rear on 18th-st. Also, a new and good-sized genteel marble front dwelling on 2d-place, 3d house from Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, vacant premises 100 feet square, unsurpassed as a site for a villa, at Bloomingdale near 96th-st., New-York, overlooking the river for miles. Also, about 5 acres in Westchester, between Fordham and Morrisania depôts, within 5 minutes' walk of either, opposite the Lorillard Mansion, and finely adapted to quarter acre lots for villas. Also 50 feet front on south side 53d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., New-York. One lot improved. Also, 1 lot north side 69th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., New-York. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, No. 90 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The four-story and attic English basement brown stone house on north side of 38th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Strictly a first-class house, containing the modern improvements. Also, the four-story and high stoop brown stone house No. 15 West 32d-st. Also, the three-story and high stoop brown stone house in 33d-st., No. —, between 5th and 6th-avs. Also, the three-story and high stoop house No. 143 West 24th-st. Also, 3 four-story English basement brown stone houses in 36th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Also, the four-story and high stoop Philadelphia brick front house on 26th-st., No. —, between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to J. M. BEACH & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A good brick house on 36th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Price moderate, and 10 to 25 per cent. down, balance on time. Also, for sale, two brick dwelling-houses, basement and three-stories, on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Price and terms as above. Also, for sale, one brick four story store and dwelling-house on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Also, for sale, four vacant lots on Hicks-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn. Terms easy. Also, an elegant country seat in a pleasant village on north side of Long Island. Apply at the Law Office of KISSAM & WEBB, No. 15 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened twenty-five feet in the Spring, on the opposite side, and will become the great thoroughfare to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 118 feet on Church-st.; the buildings are five-stories high, with under cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 118 feet deep; the store next is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 127 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. K. DAVENPORT, No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. DRAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The house and lot No. 26 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., lot 25 by 100 feet, house full size, of best materials and workmanship, having been erected by a builder for his own use; price $9,000, a large proportion of which may remain on mortgage, or it may be paid in yearly installments. Title warranted perfect. Apply to W. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island.—A house, with one acre of land, immediately on the shore, where there is good bathing, and adjoining Townsend's New Dock, and within three minutes walk of Vanderbilt Landing. It is well situated for a family grocery and boarding-house, or public garden. Immediate possession given. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story new house, brownstone-front, elegantly finished; house 25x 56, on full lot; location West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. Also, two full lots for sale on same block. House can be seen at all times. Key at No. 9 London Terrace. For particulars, inquire of M. SCHIVERIN, No. 9 London Terrace, or No. 69 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement, mastic front, brick houses, situated at the corner of Lee-av. and Ross-st. (and adjoining) Brooklyn—ten minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, cornices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A good dwelling house and two lots of ground, with a large barn on the rear lot—all nearly new—in complete order and in a good neighborhood. Possession given on the 1st of April, or 10 per cent. rent can be had for it the next year. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—No. 312 Henry-st., the new three-story, basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia front house, finished complete in the best manner. Furnace, gas, ranges, &c., will be sold cheap. Inquire corner Clinton and Baltic-sts., Brooklyn, of C. J. NICKERSON.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One first-class, four story, with basement, brown-stone front house, 20 by 60, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 56 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60 East 20th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with stone, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On easy terms, a handsome small brick house, built by the owner for his own use, with all the modern improvements, in the best order, with flower garden in front, in a good neighborhood. Inquire of J. MULLAN, No. 493 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 132 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 60 South-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 12 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 3 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck with about four acres of ground, 22 miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound, on the Boston Turnpike Road, half a mile from Railroad depôt. There is a fine grove of forest trees before the house. The grounds contain all kinds of fruit and ornamental shrubbery. Stable and barn, good garden, &c. Price $8,000. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 21 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 35, with addition in rear 20 feet square, contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Springfield, Staten Island, three miles from Port Richmond. House two story and attic, new, 30 by 40 feet, piazza front and rear, thirteen rooms on first and second floors, and five in the attic. About four acres of land. The premises are now occupied by Hon. N. CROCHERON. Price $6,500. Rents $400. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane, down stairs.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story cottage house and lot, with a good vegetable garden, with plenty of small shrubbery, situated on Main-st., in the village of Port Chester, five minutes walk from the New-Haven Railroad depôt, a desirable place for a gentleman doing business in the City of New-York. Also, fine building sites from one to ten acres, good land with fruit and forest trees, lying on the Boston turnpike road, between the village of Rye and Port Chester, with a fine view of the Long Island Sound. For terms apply to THOMAS BENT, store No. 212 East 26th-st., New-York, or at THOMAS BENT, Port Chester.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Washington-av., Brooklyn, a handsome cottage house and two lots. The house is conveniently arranged and handsomely finished, the grounds filled with fine fruit trees, plants, &c. ROBT. SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Situated at Orienta, on the Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, 20½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Seven trains daily each way. There are about six acres of land, elegantly laid out, and stocked with shrubs, roses, and other flowers, in great abundance, together with the choicest apple, peach, pear, and cherry-trees, just coming into bearing. The house is two stories, with hall through the centre, with parlor on one side, about 18 by 30 feet, handsomely finished with marble mantels, grates, &c. On the other side, sitting and dining-room. Adjoining, there is a wing with kitchen, store-rooms, pantries, &c.; and above, large bedrooms. In the basement of the main house are laundry, supplied with a range, and water from a superior well, milk-room, gardener's room, coal-cellar, hot-air furnace, &c. The location is remarkably healthy, the bathing, fishing, and boating are unsurpassed. For particulars inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 3 Nassau-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 38, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 25 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated in the center of the beautiful village of New-Rochelle, consisting of a good dwelling-house, carriage-house, barn, work-shop, green-house, ice-house, fountain, all in perfect order. Good roads all round the premises, with ten acres of land beautifully enclosed, under a high state of cultivation, with gravel walks tastefully laid out, fruit and shrubbery, with superior cultivated trees of every description, and within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Price $12,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to E. PARKHURST, No. 25 Market-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 o'clock P. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 50 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and out-buildings, having superior accommodations as to stabling, carriage houses, with shrubbery, &c. The house is now newly furnished, and to a responsible tenant it will be let with the furniture, or sold at an appraisal. The above is a well calculated for an excellent boarding school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The establishment of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Our new brick house and lot in the heart of the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 30 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazza in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x125 feet. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 106 West-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—86 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas. A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 86 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The Farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence, or as a garden for the supply of the markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 15th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 3 per cent per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Farm of 25 acres, in a high state of cultivation, beautifully located in Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from New-York, and 5 from Newark, on which there is a new 2-story frame house, 40 feet by 22 feet deep; also, another house for renting; a barn and other necessary out-buildings. On said farm are two good apple orchards of grafted fruits; also, a variety of choice fruit. Price $3,600. Also, another farm of 14 acres, in a good state of cultivation, with a good house with ten rooms in it, a barn, &c. On said farm is a good apple orchard. Price $2,100. For terms and particulars, apply to HENRY STORMS, No. 63 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 200 acres, in Illinois, (160 tillable and 40 wood, of heavy timber.) There is a saw and grist-mill near it, and the neighborhood is well improved. It is in Clark County, in Township 12, six miles from the Wabash River, and near the National Road, leading from Terre Haute, to St. Louis. The farm is well fenced, and title indisputable. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 214 acres, 130 improved and in good cultivation, situated in Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., within a cash home market, may be had for all kinds of produces at the highest rates. The farm is well watered and fenced. On the premises is an orchard and nursery buildings. Price $4,500; terms easy; title good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale or to exchange for other property, forty-five acres at Rhinebeck, on the east side of the Hudson River, having a water front of about 700 feet, commanding superb views of river and mountain scenery. Ornamental and substantial improvements. Price $15,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., or GEO. G. HASTINGS, No. 193 Broadway.

THE MANSION HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—This superb property, situated on the Park, in the most beautiful part of the city, embracing over two acres, finely laid out and improved, is well adapted for a private residence, a family boarding-house, or an educational institution. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Auctioneer, Pine-st., New-York, or JOHN A. STORM, Poughkeepsie. Possession immediately.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—This is an opening which rarely occurs. The location is unsurpassed. Has done a good business all through the Winter. Always has made money, and always will if attended to. Any one desirous to go into the business, and having means to the amount of about $12,000 in cash or securities, may address H. D., this office, giving real name and where an interview can be had.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of those beautifully located lots in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn, left. Three minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold in monthly installments of ten dollars if applied for before March 1 next. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

BROOKLYN RESIDENCES.—For sale those two 3-story brick houses, first class, on and adjoining the north-east corner of Lafayette av. and Raymond-st.; lots 21.6x100, exclusive of courtyards of 12 feet. Terms very accommodating. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TWO PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE.—In the flourishing village of Olinville, beautifully located on high ground, and not over three minutes' walk from the Williams Bridge Depôt. The plots are 100 feet square and join each other in the rear, and front on two avenues; will be sold together or separate, cheap to a cash customer. For particulars, inquire of B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., or to E. WILLIAMS, No. 23 Division-st., N. Y.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE.—The 4-story brick houses Nos. 210 and 222 7th-av.—A good investment—will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also, the 4-story double tenement brick house No. 401 East 12th-st. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR TIMBER OR IMPROVED NORTHERN OR WESTERN LANDS.—Sixty lots lying together in the city of Brooklyn, within one mile of the City Hall, near Flatbush-av. For particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 62 East 18th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—12 lots of ground situated north side of 93d-st., 100 feet east of 1st-av. The property is well located for a wood, coal or timber yard. Apply to W. G. CHAVE, No. 222 East 18th-st., or to J. DUNDERDALE, No. 68 William-st.

TO LET.

129TH STREET—LOTS FOR SALE.—Six lots in 129th-st., near 6th-av. The street is paved and lighted, and the above lots are beautifully located for improvement. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—14 vacant lots on north side of 59th-st., fronting west on 11th-av. Apply to THURBER BAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—In a good location a three or four story first-class House, with all the modern improvements, comprising furnace, range, bathing room, water closet, hot and cold water throughout the House. Rent from $600 to $800. Communications, stating location, rent, &c., may be addressed to Box No. 4,139 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—By a family of four grown persons, a convenient, pleasantly situated house above 4th-st. Rent not to exceed $600. Address Box No. 262, Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large double and commodious dwelling-house, with about five acres of ground, well surrounded with shrubbery and fruit trees, with stable and out-houses attached, situated three miles from the Hoboken ferries, on the Bergen and Hackensack Plank Road—offering a rare opportunity to a family who wish to locate in the country near the City. For particulars, inquire of C. D. VAN WAGENEN, No. 37 Water-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Four beautiful English basement houses, four stories high, replete with all the modern improvements, and with handsome front bay window, situated in West 36th-st., Nos. 213, 217, 219 and 221, a short distance West of the 8th-av. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, at No. 215, on the premises, or W. E. & W. SPARKS, No. 39 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE.—From 1st May next. The large mansion house and grounds situated in Court-st., in front of Wykoff-st., Brooklyn. It is well adapted to the business of a boarding-house, ice-cream saloon and public garden. It is now in course of repair, and will be made to suit, and possession may be had till 1st May without rent by the party taking it. Apply to S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—The large and commodious dwelling-house, with five acres of land attached, now occupied by Miss SPALDING as a young ladies' school—five minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt. It is well calculated for a first-class boarding-house, which is much needed in the place. Apply to Mrs. MARY H. DE HART, Elizabethtown, or to WILLIAM DE GROOT, No. 4 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large convenient house at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N.Y. There is a fine large garden, barn, and carriage house, fruit trees and grape vines. A very eligible situation for a boarding-house, school or Summer residence. This is the property recently occupied by James T. Bells, and is within a few steps of the railroad depôt. For terms inquire of MARCELLUS EELLS, Lafarge Insurance Company, No. 20 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A very desirable 4-story house, No. 64 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway, for a first-class boarding house, with all the modern improvements, range, gas, bath, &c. Apply to ALEX C. GAYOT, at Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co.'s, No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class 3-story brown stone front dwelling No. 224 Henry-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two new 4-story English basement dwellings in 28th-st., near the 7th-av. All the modern improvements. Rent cheap to first-class tenant. Apply to W. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The small sized three-story and basement house, with dining room on the rear, No. 274 West 24th-st., has all the modern improvements, and in good order. Apply on the premises, or to P. S. HOES, cor. of Broadway and Barclay-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st., No. 282, opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to G. O. TERRILL, No. 294, next door.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story and basement house on the north side of 26th-st., about 140 feet east of 2d-av. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Rent $300. Apply to A. SCHANCK, No. 318 2d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story, with modern improvements, No. 14 West 27th-st., near 5th-av. Call as above, or at M. J. EARLS', No. 13 John-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—At Glen Cove, L. I., two miles from the landing known as Dosoris Island. There are 55 acres of upland, very rich, stocked with all kinds of fruit. Besides the mansion-house, there is a farm-house, with a cottage, which would also be let. A more delightful Summer residence is not to be found. Steamboats go to and from twice a day. For particulars, call on Dr. BOSTWICK, No. 564 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With barn and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depôt, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No. 62 Chatham-st.

COTTAGES TO LET.—On 49th-st., Rent $250; two stories and basement, with Croton water; very desirable for small families. Apply to HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 21 West 26th-st., near Broadway, or No. 309 Broadway, room No. 11.

TO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.—Will be leased for the term of five years, the fourth story of the building, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; the building is to be remodeled, and the fourth floor will be fitted up with sky-lights and other fixtures suitable for the business, with a splendid entrance on Broadway. Persons wishing it, can by applying immediately, have it fitted to suit their taste; rent moderate to a good tenant. For further particulars apply immediately to P. ARCHDEACON, Jr., No. 54 Canal-st. Also to rent cheap, the third story of same building, suitable for a tailoring establishment or showrooms; apply as above.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—No. 99 Union-st., corner of Columbia, South Brooklyn. It is in a good location, within five minutes' walk from the ferry, and contains nineteen rooms. It is well calculated for the above business, and will be let low to a good tenant. For further particulars inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, real estate agent, No. 187 Columbia-st., between Union and Sackett.

$300—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A small genteel house, within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. A small family connected with some Evangelical Church that would (without dinner) board the proprietor, will be preferred. Address E. D. WARD, Brooklyn Post-office.

TO DAGUERREIAN ARTISTS.—To let, from 1st May next. The undersigned is now fitting up a Suit of Rooms for the above business, on the corner of Bowery and Broome-street (which is one of the best stands in the city,) and he is desirous of getting a good tenant for the same, on a lease. WILLIAM SIMPSON, No. 151 Bowery.

DOCK TO LET IN BROOKLYN, ON WALLABOUT CREEK.—Suitable for naval stores, lime or stone yard. Apply to F. McCRAKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., in the basement, from 12 to 3 P. M. Choice Brooklyn lots for sale or exchange for stocks, bonds or mortgages.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—From May to November, in on 6th-av. above 20th-st., is very pleasantly situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a small and careful family. Address Box No. 444 Post-office.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

THE SECOND, THIRD AND FIFTH STORIES TO LET.—Of the beautiful marble-front building, No. 466 Broadway, with show window on the street. The rooms will be made into sizes to suit. Also, the second story of No. 28 Canal-st., 100 feet from Broadway. Apply to J. S. McCURDY, No. 466 Broadway, up stairs.

ROOM TO LET.—The large room now occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of John and William-sts., together with a large and well-lighted basement recently occupied by the Phenix Fire Insurance Company. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire at the Bank.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two upper stories of the large building, No. 17 1st-st., near the Bowery. Also, 2 upper lofts of the large building No. 374 Pearl-st. The lights are first rate in both buildings. Inquire on the premises, or of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway.

SHOP TO LET.—A four-story and basement brick shop, in good order and well lighted, No. 74 Wooster-st. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, on the premises.

SEVERAL GENTEEL HOUSES TO LET.—In Sackett-st., near Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn, will be rented at a low rent to good tenants. Also, part of a house, No. 64 West 28th-st., in this City. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 25 Nassau-st.

SECOND STORY TO LET.—Of No. 554 Broome-st., consisting of four rooms on floor and one attic bedroom. None but a small family need apply.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family a part of a three-story brick house, consisting of the second floor, basement, and attic bedroom. Inquire No. 37 9th-st.

PART OF A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front house, to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 67 East 38th-st.

TO DENTISTS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.—A Dentist's Office, Laboratory and Reception Rooms, to let. Also, a Physician's Office, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 27 Bond-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET.—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

BASEMENT TO LET.—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., 20 by 48. Inquire of SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—Front office, on first floor of No. 10 City Hall-place, near Chambers-st. A very fine room. Back office can be had with it, if desired. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.

OFFICES, No. 92 WALL-STREET, TO LET.—Convenient offices to let on second, third and fourth floors. THURBER BAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st.

LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—The furniture, with a large safe, suitable for a public company, to be sold. Apply at No. 6 Wall-st., rear office, first floor, or J. BLUNT, No. 11 Wall-st.

CHEAP STORES, BAKERIES AND COTTAGES TO LET.—Several of each description to let in the upper part of this City and Brooklyn. Also, house in Avenue G. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET.—Half a spacious house, beautifully situated—airy and roomy—in the upper part of Pacific-st., 10 minutes from the ferries. Rent $160. Address B. W., Times office, or inquire at No. 423 Atlantic-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—The basement, second, third and fourth stories of the new marble building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., (the first floor of which will be occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank,) arranged in well lighted and convenient offices, or in entire floors as tenants may want. Possession given on the 1st day of May. Inquire at the Bank, corner of John and William-sts.

TO LAWYERS.—TO LET.—An eligible office, or part of it—No. 79 Nassau-st.

PART OF STORE TO LET.—The first floor and basements of the double store, Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st. Inquire on the premises.

ELEGANT SUITES OF APARTMENTS TO LET.—In those model houses in West 27th-st., near the 8th-av. These houses have been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout, and are now ready for tenants, will be let to small respectable families; they have gas and Croton water, and a competent person to keep the halls, water closets, &c., clean and in perfect order. Families taking apartments will be guaranteed respectable co-tenants and every convenience. Apply to WALLER & SEELY, No. 469 8th-av.

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—The new and spacious Store, No. 865 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts., suitable for a first-class Dry Goods Store, or other business, with counters, shelves, gas fixtures, &c., complete, and ready for occupancy. Possession immediately. Rent, to a good tenant, $500 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to G. M. MILLIGAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores, corner of Church and Duane-sts. The corner store, 50x118 feet; the one next to it, 50x100 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened 25 feet in the Spring, on the opposite side. Duane-st. is the leading street to the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt. Inquire at No. 33 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—On northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st., admirably situated for hatting, clothing or any business that requires publicity. Also, a large basement under said store. Inquire at No. 419 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 29 and 31 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power hoistway. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 29 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Store No. 421 Broadway, and basement, now occupied as a Stationery, will be let reasonably. For particulars, apply to P. ARCHDEACON, Jr., No. 54 Canal-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—On the corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts., also on 1st-av. near 23d-st. The rooms are well lighted and rents moderate. Apply to THOS. MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With large and small rooms well lighted, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAM'L J. ZIGLER, Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms, well-lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 15 East 27th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 150 Cliff-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A large retail jewelry establishment, long established and doing a prosperous business, located within three hours ride of New-York, in one of the most healthy and pleasant cities in the country—a favorite place of resort during the Summer months—is offered for sale upon accommodating terms, for reasons which will be made known to persons applying with a view to purchasing. The last year's business was the largest ever done in the city, and may be increased still more. This will be found upon investigation to be a rare opportunity to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Full information regarding terms, locality, extent of business, expense of living, &c. may be obtained by applying to Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for turning up small cases, napkin rings, chain pump and other tubes, preserve and paint cans, mustard, blacking and pill boxes, stove, speaking pipe, conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st. near John-st.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—A Restaurant and Dining Saloon, fitted up in fine style, with bar attached, and doing a splendid business, within a few minutes' ride of the City, together with lease—the only reason for selling, the proprietor wishing to retire. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT MARSHALL, Esq., No. 34 Broadway, or CHAS. G. & D. SANFORD, No. 248 Front-st., New-York City.

PARTNER WANTED.—With $10,000 or more in cash, to take the place of one retiring from an established wholesale grocery house. Must be a practical man, capable of taking charge of the in-door business and commanding a good trade. To such a person, a very favorable opening offers. Apply to C. F. HUNTER, Box No. 23, Post-Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—We are now prepared to prosecute with the utmost promptness all Claims for Bounty Lands granted by the law of 1855, which gives ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES to all the officers of the Army and Navy, Soldiers, both Regulars and Volunteers, Sailors, Marines, Flotilla Men, Musicians, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served fourteen days in any of the Wars of the United States since the year 1790, and in the event of their death, to the Widows or minor children. Time and money will be saved by promptly placing the claims in our hands. All the necessary blank forms will be furnished without charge. N. B. COBB & Co., No. 22 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co.

500 LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—Of the Mexican and Florida Wars, and the War of 1812, and also Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Patents located in 1812, long since sold for taxes; also, patents located since 1847, in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, for which the highest cash price will be given. Apply to G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., first floor, two doors from Wall-st.

BOUNTY LAND TO ARMY AND NAVY.—All soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, whether on sea or shore, are entitled to 160 acres of land, and can obtain a warrant for the same, of G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st.

BOUNTY LAND.—All persons entitled to Land Warrants under the late act of Congress, can have them properly collected, on application to TAYLOR & BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS.—Bought and sold upon favorable terms, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions legally prosecuted by GEORGE WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st., between Wall and Pine-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—ROBBERY.—Stolen from Samuel Gillespie's Upholstery Store, Nos. 63 and 64 University-place, on the night of the 16th, or morning of the 17th of March, 1855,

1 piece of Crimson Satin de Laine.
1 piece Blue and Gold Satin de Laine.
18 yards Crimson and Maroon Satin de Laine.
18½ yards Green and Crimson Satin de Laine.
7½ yards Plain Green Satin de Laine.
18 yards Blue Ground, with white stripe, Satin de Laine.
From 30 to 40 yards Scarlet and White Worsted Damask.
25 yards Crimson and Maroon Worsted Damask.
17 yards Pea Green Worsted Damask.
37 yards Dark Green Worsted Damask.

Also, sundry Remnants of Brocatelle, Blue, Gold and White, Blue and Maroon, Crimson and Maroon, &c. Value, $600.

The above reward will be paid by SAMUEL GILLESPIE, for the recovery of the property.

DOG LOST.—A large and very handsome dog, part Newfoundland, white, with dapple head and ears, has also a dark spot on one side his body; curly hair, very fine and soft, unusually so for one of his size. The owner is anxious to obtain him again, being a present from a particular friend, will willingly pay a liberal reward to any one returning him to GEORGE LEEDS, No. 90 South-st.

LOST.—This day, between Wall-st. and Cortlandt-st., a russet wallet, marked A. Lathrop, containing fifty-six dollars. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an agreement and power of Attorney from WILLIAM HAENGER, baker, No. 9 James-st., I am alone authorized to collect accounts due or to become due, from or on account of the bakery business carried on by said HAENGER, and to give receipts therefor. All persons are hereby forbid paying such accounts to any other person than me or my son, GEO. A. WIDMAYER, in the basement of No. 3 Chambers-st., who is authorized to receipt for all moneys on my account.

The firm of WIDMAYER & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of May last. GEO. WIDMAYER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1855.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP—Offers for sale the following Metals:

300 slabs Government Banca Tin.
250 slabs Straits Tin, assorted brands.
300 slabs English Tin, in small blocks.
1,000 lbs. Refined Tin, in bars.
500 pigs German and Spanish Lead.
10 casks best quality Regulus of Antimony.
1,000 lbs. Anti-friction or Babbitt Metal.
600 lbs. finest quality Metallic Bismuth.
10 tons prime quality Silesian Spelter.

FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN PARIS.—Gentlemen going to the grand exhibition in Paris, or to any part of the world, can have their passports procured, on application to the undersigned. Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers. CHAS. HOLT, Custom-House Broker, No. 2 Nassau-st.

BONE MANURE.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a very superior article of pure Bone Dust, consisting of sawings, filings and ground bone. Orders received at the Works, 33d-st., East River, or at No. 40 Cedar-st., up stairs. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

INSTRUCTION.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—C. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER, Principals. The advantages which this Institution affords for acquiring a solid and ornamental education are fully equal to those of any other institution in the country. In the Department of Music we may safely say that they are superior. It is under the charge of Mr. J. A. Fowler, whose eminent qualifications as an author, and as an instructor, are thus alluded to by the celebrated house of William Hall & Son, New-York, in their catalogue recently issued: "Mr. Fowler is widely and favorably known as one of the most successful music teachers in America. His compositions have made his name and influence widely felt in the musical circles throughout the United States."

The charges are not extravagant. Catalogues can be had at the Music Store of William Hall & Son, or on application to either one of the Principals. D. H. LITTLE, President of the Board of Trustees.

CHERRY VALLEY, March 17, 1855.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen who are now patrons of the Institution: Hon. W. W. Campbell, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Richard I. Wells, Esq., Hudson; Albert Sessions, Esq., District Attorney, Buffalo; Rev. Justus M. Clark, Ottawa, Ill.; Channing C. Pearson, Esq., San Francisco, Cal.; Major W. A. Thornton, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; John Livingston, Esq., New-Orleans, La.; Henry R. Taylor, Apalachicola, Fla.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to 12 in number, are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms, $300 per annum, for board and instruction in all departments, and the modern languages, music and drawing. For circulars and further information, address the Principal at Newburg. References—Rev. Dr. Brown, David Moore, Esq., Newburg; N. P. Willis, Esq., Idlewild; B. J. Lossing, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Homer Ramsdell, Esq., President of the Erie Railroad Company; G. B. Kunhardt, Esq., Messrs. Christ & Jay, Drs. J. P. Gray and A. G. Hull, Esq., Professor Robinson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—A. H. WHEELER, long and favorably known, Broadway, corner of Murray-st., has removed to new and eligible rooms, No. 596 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. After 20 years of experience Mr. WHEELER refers with pleasure to former pupils now filling some of the highest positions of trust, both in legislative and mercantile business. With enlarged accommodations and facilities a rare opportunity is given to acquire rapid business writing, a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and an extended course of mathematics. Special provision for accommodation of ladies.

Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 39 CHEEVER-PLACE, between Harrison and Degraw-sts. Instruction given by W. GEYER, Private Teacher, in all the branches of General Education, in the Latin, French and German languages, and in playing on the Melodeon and Piano.

REFERENCES.

Mr. TH. ACKELIS, Merchant, No. 176 Henry-st.
Mr. G. SCHWAB, Merchant, No. 100 Joralemon-st.
Mr. KALT, Doctor, No. 224 Clinton-st.
Rev. L. W. HART, A. M., Rector College Grammar School, Atlantic, corner Clinton-st.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—JOHN GRANT, A. M., E. A. SMITH, A. M., Principals. Rooms, No. 598 Broadway. Reference is respectfully made to the following gentlemen, patrons of the school: Thomas U. Smith, John M. Davies, George Opdyke, Gordon W. Burnham, Rev. Joel Parker, Rev. D. B. Coe, A. W. Canfield, Joseph B. Sheffield, Wm. E. Dodge, John Auchincloss, Joseph L. Smallwood, George Pomeroy, Wm. W. Crooks, S. S. Ward.

HUDSON ACADEMY, CITY OF HUDSON—SELECT BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT—12 BOYS.—J. MACBETH, A. M., Principal.—Thorough Commercial, Classical, Mathematical Education. References, BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.; to distinguished families and seminaries in New-York. In Hudson, to Mr. WYNCOOP, late Mayor of Hudson; Mr. GIFFORD, President of Farmers' Bank; Rev. Mr. LEAVITT, Rev. Mr. DEMAREST.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—The Summer Session will commence on the 1st of May next. Circulars containing full particulars will be sent on application to E. WESTERMANN & CO., booksellers, No. 290 Broadway, N. Y.

JARED REID, Jr., FERDINAND HOFFMANN, } Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., will receive new pupils this week, and guarantee to make them elegant writers and practical double entry bookkeepers by May 1. N. B.—Four gentlemen may have private seats this day without extra charge.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES—Acquired for business and conversation, can be thoroughly learned by applying to the undersigned, favorably known in this City for his competency and excellent mode of teaching. F. TELLERING, No. 483 Broadway.

THE SUMMER TERM of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will commence April 2. Circulars to be had at her residence, No. 4 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 238 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 166 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 225 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS, for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) may be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 123 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cured all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick Times.

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR SHUBERGER'S LINNEAN LABORATORY, from No. 60 Walker-st., to No. 432 Broadway. His "New Discovery," mild enough for an infant, but sure to penetrate the system, dissolve and expel mercury and contagion settled in the human economy, thus making mercury and other violent medicines just so unnecessary in practice as they are hazardous and injurious. His "never failing" to cure diseases, considered most obstinate, are all matters well worth a sober consideration. See opinions of the press. See cards and circulars. See No. 432 Broadway.

THE SILENT FRIEND.—By Dr. PERRY, late of London and Paris, last six years No. 116 West Broadway. Price one shilling. A treatise on the nature and consequences of certain diseases, debility, loss of energy, &c. The afflicted may apply with the certainty of obtaining a cure in a few days, without mercury or exposure. Dr. P. is the only agent for the French Mixt, a certain and safe remedy for female obstructions. Price $2.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the constitution in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—260 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 128 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 213 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH, Try Widow MALONE'S Cough Candy. The best cough candy ever made. Wholesale, No. 259 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF [illegible] 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Real Estate Bonds of the FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, [illegible] of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Co. [illegible] FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS.

This Railroad is two hundred and one-and-a-half miles in length, commencing at Fort Wayne, (Indiana,) and extending south to Louisville, (Kentucky,) crossing the Ohio River [illegible], and in connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, forms a line between Louisville and Cincinnati [illegible] miles shorter than the Ohio River. The Company [illegible] Bonds to the amount of [illegible] only, secured [illegible] upon other Real Estate, described in [illegible] in the hands of Trustees. They are $1,000 each, bearing interest half-yearly, and are made payable 1st June, 1875, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York. The lands of the First Mortgage are [illegible] [illegible]

For pamphlets and statements of full particulars of the condition of the Company, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

P. S.—The President of the Company, knowing the intrinsic value of these Bonds, and not wishing the public to rely upon his statement wholly, solicited the appointment by me of some person in whom I had the utmost confidence, to go and examine the mortgage records, lands, statistics, facts and the condition of the road, (which I did,) and his Report is more favorable in every particular, than I could have expected from the statement and exhibit of the Company. I would therefore recommend these Bonds to my friends, believing them to be entirely safe, and a most desirable security as a permanent investment, and worthy of attention. The sale is made by order of the Company, and will be peremptory to the highest bidder.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, March 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Louisville and Portland Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, interest March 15 and September 15 ... $500 each.

$6,000 [illegible] Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable 1st March and 1st September, at the [illegible] Loan and Trust Company ... $1,000 each.

$4,000 [illegible] and Elmira Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July ... $1,000 each.

$2,000 [illegible] 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July.

$4,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st November ... $1,000 each.

$3,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest January 1 and July 1 ... $1,000 each.

$7,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.

[illegible] shares Cumberland Coal Company.

[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Bank ... $100 each.

[illegible] shares Marine Bank.

[illegible] shares Central Bank.

[illegible] St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, the 22d.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and County Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment. For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in addition to his Auction and Private Sales of Securities, buys and sells on Commission all kinds of Stocks and Bonds at the Board of Brokers, and begs leave to offer his services to all parties as purchasing agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING BONDS SOLD AT AUCTION.—By particular request I shall hereafter sell all Bonds at Auction without charging the accrued interest, which is the same as they are sold at the Board of Brokers [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

J. THOMPSON'S AUCTION SALES.—On WEDNESDAY, March 21, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock:

$5,000 Virginia 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; interest semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce in this City.

$3,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; interest semi-annually at the Phenix Bank in this City.

$10,000 Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock; interest payable in this City.

$5,000 Indiana 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds; coupons payable in this City.

$6,000 Indiana 2½ per cent. State Stock; interest payable in this City.

$5,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; interest payable in New-Orleans.

$10,000 Michigan 6 per cent. Coupons; payable at the Phenix Bank in this City.

$2,000 California 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds; due 1870.

$1,000 California 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds; due 1861.

$5,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee; interest payable semi-annually at the Phenix Bank in this City.

$1,000 Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Bond, due 1875; interest payable in this City.

[illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Cumberland Coal Company; par, $100.

[illegible] shares North River Bank; par, $50.

10 shares Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn; par, $50.

All purchases must be paid for at or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance.

The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the same as at the Board of Brokers,) except when otherwise stated.

Office No. 2 Wall-st. J. THOMPSON.

THOMPSON'S STOCK AUCTION SALES.—E. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer. Public Auction of Stocks and Bonds, by the subscriber, on every WEDNESDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ P. M. First sale March 21.

REGULATIONS.

1. All orders must be given during the week preceding the sale, so that the Stocks can be advertised at least three days.

2. No stocks will be offered under a limit in price. The owner can, however, withdraw his Stocks, but the Commission will be the same as in case of sale.

3. All purchases must be paid for on or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance, thus giving time to report and get remittances.

4. Commission and charges will be one-quarter of one per cent. on the par of the Stocks or Bonds, and one dollar extra on all lots sold of amounts less than $5,000. No charge for advertising. The commission and extra charges are invariably paid by the seller.

5. The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the same as at the Board of Brokers,) unless otherwise stated in the advertisement or at the sale.

6. Advances will be made on Stocks or Bonds of established value, at 7 per cent. interest; repayment to be made from the proceeds of sales.

7. Dividends will be taken at 12 o'clock on Mondays, giving the list for the Wednesday's sale.

All communications should be addressed to the subscriber, who is the responsible party in this Stock Auction business.

J. THOMPSON, Corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At auction, No. [illegible] West 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant furniture of the above first-class house, which was furnished [illegible] and is of the most superb and costly description; the entire catalogue will be unreserved. [illegible] rosewood pianoforte, made by [illegible] & Co. of Boston; splendid velvet and tapestry carpets, elegant chandeliers, rosewood suite in [illegible] [illegible] Catalogues can be obtained at the house, on the morning of sale, and the furniture examined on Tuesday.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

BANKING HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, March 19, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the banking house in the Knickerbocker Bank, corner of [illegible], by order of the United States Trust Company, Receiver, the furniture and stationery contained in the banking house, comprising desks, tables, chairs, stools, [illegible] carpets and matting, large eight-day clock, [illegible] books, blank ledgers, do. cash books, do. pass books, note paper, envelopes, [illegible] paper weights, &c., &c. Also, 10 tons coal and a load wood, sawed and split.

JOHN I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB DUSSELDORF OIL PAINTINGS.—JOHN I. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, a large and superb collection of Oil Paintings, [illegible] Among the collection are [illegible] by the artists [illegible] and other artists. The whole forming one of the finest collection of paintings that has been offered at auction for many years. Connoisseurs and the public are respectfully invited to examine them before the sale.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, or persons [illegible] [illegible] SATURDAY, March 24, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible]

[illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINAWARE, PRICES [illegible] on MONDAY, March 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., a choice stock of white granite, blue and common ware, hall lanterns, cut and pressed glass, French China and pressed glass in trade lots.

AUCTION SALES.

D. E. SWEET, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNRESERVED HOUSEHOLD SALE OF FINE ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., TO-MORROW (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ A. M., at No. 11 [illegible], between [illegible]; all the well-made desirable mahogany and rosewood furniture contained in the house, consisting of 3-ply, ingrain and other carpets, fine mahogany tête-à-tête sofas, upholstered in the best manner, and covered in hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany parlor stands, upholstered with mahogany chairs, large French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; several very large engravings of the Creation, Nativity, and Crucifixion; rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave, a fine instrument, made by Chickering; mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, woolen blankets, quilts, pillows, &c.; also, walnut and maple bedsteads, looking-glasses, marble-top bureaus, washstands, &c.; also, crockery, stoneware, china, cut glasses, 3 parlor and office stoves, silver tea set, forks, spoons, &c. Parties wishing to purchase goods are assured that they can do so with perfect security, as every article warranted will be found perfectly sound, and fully equal to the description given of it; nothing bought in. Sale positive, as advertised.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—RICH CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 17 6th-av., embracing the entire handsome furniture of eighteen rooms, every article to be peremptorily sold without reserve, rain or shine; consisting in part of parlor furniture of every description, elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocatelle, marble top tables, plate glass etageres, tête-à-têtes, sofas, arm chairs, rockers, spring-seat chairs, carved book-case, French plate mirrors, large size, mantel vases, 30-day clock, embroidered curtains and shades, several fine oil paintings, &c.; rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, large hair mattresses, feather beds, oval and other mirrors, mahogany bureaus, do. washstands, toilet sets, pier and sofa tables, with a valuable assortment of basement furniture, extension dining and breakfast tables, side-boards, oil cloth, lounges, sofa bedstead, rich china, silver ware, balance handle cutlery, glassware, crockery, &c. Catalogues at house. Deposit required of every purchaser.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In this City.—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, March 21, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of [illegible], deceased, the following valuable productive real estate, viz:

The store and lot No. 28 South-st.

The interest in the wharf in front of the above.

The store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st.

The store and lease of lot No. 80 Murray-st.

The lot No. 13 Carlisle-st.

Thirteen lots on 128th or 129th-sts., between 6th and 10th-avs.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

E. C. HALLIDAY WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Two lots on the easterly side of 2d-av., 50 feet 5 inches south of 54th-st.

One house and lot on the northerly side of 53d-st., 134 feet east of 1st-av.

Two lots of extra depth on the southerly side of 57th-st., east of and near the 11th-av.

One lot, with two-story brick shop on the rear, on the southerly side of 26th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land, with the three-story brick building in front, and two-story brick bakery in the rear, and known as No. 251 7th-av. Lot 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Also the extra large lot of land adjoining the above, with frame feed store and stalls for 25 horses thereon, known as No. 250 7th-av., being 27 feet 4 inches in front, 37 feet 3½ inches in rear, by about 180 feet deep—be the said dimensions more or less. The above will be sold together, and subject to a mortgage of $6,000.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES AND HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—On TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, by STOVER & COOK, at their salesroom, Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a splendid collection of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture; also the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, bedsteads, bedding, crockery, glass, china and silver-plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock, superior rosewood piano-forte.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock at the store, from the shelves, 67 crates wh. te granite ware, assorted; 11 do. light blue, 2 do. flowered blue, 11 do. cc. dipt and edged earthenware, 5 do. spittoons and jugs, china tea sets, vases, mugs, water jugs, &c. Also 100 packages glass ware, 2 cases tea trays and waiters, knives and forks, &c. Also 36 fancy mantel clocks. Catalogues the day previous.

WILLIAM B. JONES, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE STOCK OF A RETAIL JEWELER.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will sell THIS DAY, at store No. 346 Canal-street, at 1 P. M., a splendid show-case, Gold Breast-pins, Ear-rings, Silver plated Ware, Spoons, Gold Pencils, Pens, Lockets, and the usual assortment of a retail Jewelry Store.

VARNUM & MILLS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 87 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SALMON, HARDWARE.—No. 87 Dey, corner Greenwich-st., TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, teas, sugar, brandies, wines, gin, [illegible] [illegible] lot saddles, whips, harness, axes, iron safes, cigars, soap, candles, olive oil, Manilla paper.

J. I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STANDARD ROSES AND PLANTS.—J. I. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, March 20, at No. 14 Maiden-lane, a choice collection of roses and plants, from the Nursery of D. Ball, 50th-st. and Broadway.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY—March 22, at No. [illegible] Broadway, at 12 o'clock, the lease of the Coal Yard, Nos. 220 and 222 East 24th-st., six years to run. Also the lease of two brick dwellings, Nos. 357 and 259 East 24th-st., 10 years to run. ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer, No. 244 Grand-st.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, advertised by MACFARLAN & MERRITT, to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage, THIS DAY, March 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 39 3d-av., is postponed until further notice.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM in Westchester County, belonging to the late William Smith, deceased, 20 miles from the City, and 12 from White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad. The sale will take place on the 27th March, at 11 o'clock M., on the premises. For particulars and maps of property apply to G. H. SMITH, No. 26 East Broadway, or to L. C. PLATT, Surrogate.

S. W. SMITH, Executor, White Plains.

Terms liberal.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times.—6½-octave, rosewood, $150 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $200; do. 7-octave, $225 to $275; one grand Piano, $450—cost $800. Pink's superior Melodeons, Coburn's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $40 to $125, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 290 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—Several second-hand Pianos in good condition, and very fine tone, for sale very low for cash. Also, new instruments, equal to any in the world for tone and workmanship. JOHN F. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 58 Barclay, near Greenwich-st.

PIANO FOR SALE—A most superb toned 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, new, and with round corners. $300. Not sold for any fault, but because the owner must sell immediately. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., 2d door from the Bowery.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Grand Diagonal 7-octave Piano-Forte, cost $400; in elegant case finished back, best City maker, and warranted; been used a few months; will be sold for $250. Owner leaving the City. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place for a few days, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodeon.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—An assortment of magnificent new Pianos, at prices from $150 to $450. Second-hand Pianos from $25 to $125. B. GONZALES, No. 403 6th-av. Pianos tuned.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Cheapest in the City. A splendid assortment very low for cash, or to rent with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 118 2d-av., corner 14th-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. D. GALE, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, has removed to No. 34 Beekman-st., about three minutes' walk from the Astor House; the trade generally is respectfully invited to call and examine. A. D. GALE, No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—CHRISTY & CONSTANT, Manufacturers and Importers of PAPER HANGINGS, have removed to No. 40 Murray-st., a few doors below Church-st.

MELIUS, CURRIER & SHERWOOD—BOOTS and SHOES, removed to No. 43 Warren-st., north side.

$500 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—Mayor's Office, New-York, March 15, 1855.—Whereas, WILLIAM POOLE has died from the effects of pistol shot wounds inflicted, as is believed, by one LEWIS BAKER, on or about 12 o'clock in the night of the 24th of February last, at a public house known as Stanwix Hall, at No. 579 Broadway; and whereas, said LEWIS BAKER is still at large. Now, therefore, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery to the authorities of the City of New-York of said BAKER. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such delivery, will be disregarded.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

$250 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—Mayor's Office, New-York, March 5, 1855.—Whereas, JOHN CAMPBELL, was run over by a butcher's cart near the corner of Spring and Hudson-sts., on the 23d of January last, at about 7 o'clock in the morning of that day; and whereas the said JOHN CAMPBELL has since died in consequence of the injuries then received; and whereas the person who drove said cart is unknown to the Authorities. Now, I do by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence, to be paid on conviction of the offender, on the Certificate of the Recorder or District Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—Warranted for machinery and burning, is pure, and never gums machinery, or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in places in sperm on steamships and machinery generally for the past eight years, it is no experiment. Barrels, 50 to 55 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is

JOHN N. QUINN, No. 61 John-st.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated and warranted. Their urns, plumbers' fixtures, tea sets, spoons and forks, and every kind of metal plated with gold or silver at short notice by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Bowery.

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Statement of the Assets of the Company on Jan. 1, 1855, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly, of April 5, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

Being first mortgages on Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia, except $[illegible] in Montgomery, Bucks, Schuylkill and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania ... $1,[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under mortgage claims, viz.: Eight houses and lots, 70 by 182 feet, on the southwest corner of Chestnut and 12th-sts.; A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet, on the north side of Spruce-st., and west of 11th-st.; A house and lot, 21.7 by 100 feet, on the west side of Penn-square, south of High-st.; Two houses and lots, each 20 by 80 feet, on the south side of Spruce-st., near 10th-st.; Five houses and lots, each 17.6 by 60 feet, Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165 and 167 Dillwyn-st.; Three houses and lots, 40 by 64 feet, on east side of 11th-st., south of Pine-st.; A lot of ground, 17 by 51 feet, on the northeast corner of 22d and Spruce-sts.; Hotel and lot, 50 by 31 feet, on the southeast corner of Chestnut and Beach-sts.; Five houses and lot, 42 by 30 feet, on the north side of George-st., west of Ashton-st.; Seven houses and lot, 20 by 117 feet, on the east side of Beach-st., south of Chestnut-st.; A house and lot, 18 by 30 feet, No. 60 Filbert-st., east of 8th-st.; A ground rent of $35, issuing out of a lot 18 by 40 feet, on the north side of Otter-st., 40 feet west of Leopard-st. ... At cost, [illegible]

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on stock and collateral Security ... $[illegible]

STOCKS.

$10,000 Almshouse Loan, 5 per cent. (interest on) [illegible]; 200 shares Bank of Kentucky; 17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky; 100 shares Union Bank of Tennessee; 12 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania; 200 shares Southwark Railroad Co.; 37 shares Commercial and Railroad Bank Vicksburg; 200 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; 21 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.; [illegible] shares Mercantile Library Co.; [illegible] shares Union Canal Co.; 10 shares Schuylkill Railroad Co. ... Cost, [illegible]

Notes and bills receivable ... [illegible]

Unsettled policies ... 1,470 [illegible]

Merchandise ... [illegible]

Cash on hand ... $[illegible]

Cash in hands of agents ... 7,[illegible] ... 27,317 [illegible]

Total ... $1,[illegible]

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses paid during the year 1854 ... $[illegible]

By order of the Board.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

Attest—CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.

Office in New-York—No. 57 Wall-st.

F. NOTMAN, Agent.

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Company, under this title, has been organized in this City, composed of many of the present and old firemen. Its capital is $150,000; shares, $10. The present Directors and corporators are:

Henry Wells, T. E. Hamilton, Wm. T. Jennings, Francis H. Ruggles, Wm. H. Arthur, Jacob Cholwell, Russell Smith, Joseph E. Taylor, Elias Dusenbury, F. S. Littlejohn, James W. Barker, A. M. C. Smith, Benj'n Brandreth, Joseph S. Taylor, W. W. Woodworth.

The Corporators desire to distribute the stock as much as possible among Firemen, and have made the shares at $10, so that persons of limited means may be enabled to take an interest in the Company. The Company will commence business about the middle of April next, at No. 19 Wall-st., (late Express office.) Some of the officers have been engaged in Insurance business for several years, and their experience, it is confidently believed, will be of much service in conducting the affairs of the Company. Persons desirous of taking stock will find books of subscription in the hands of all of the Directors and officers. The Directors have elected

HENRY WELLS, President.

T. E. HAMILTON, Vice-President.

EDWARD C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—The Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Theodore Martine, Phineas T. Barnum, Robert C. Bell, John B. Briggs, Chas. A. Jarvis, John A. Kennedy, J. B. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler, Wm. Odell, N. P. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell, F. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Burton, H. Quackenbush, Andrew Fremont, Daniel F. Whiting, Geo. C. Baldwin, J. M. Greenwood, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEIGHTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 8th March, 1855.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $250,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman, Rich. A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow, Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, Hull Clarke, Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White, Jos. W. Corlies, Rich'd Field, John J. Walker, John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Chas. H. Marshall, Abraham Bell, Ira Hawley, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES, No. 23 William-st., and No. 172 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. OSMANKEL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Barclay-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Frankfort,	Mannheim,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Genoa,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Geneva,	Manilla,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Gibraltar,	Malaga,	Stockholm,
[illegible]	Hamburg,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Basle,	Havre,	Aux,	Toulon,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Naples,	Trieste,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Nice,	Venice,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	London,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Palermo,	Zurich.
Columbo, Ceylon,	Lyons,		

ALSO, CREDITS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle ... Hunter River.

Brisbane and Ipswich ... Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine ... Mount Alexander. Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency ... Bendigo. Ovens Agency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-CREEK CO. OF HAMPSHIRE CO., VA., No. 264 Walnut-st., Phila.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-CREEK COMPANY, held at their Office this day, it was unanimously resolved that Alfred Ashfield, Esq., of New-York, be appointed Vice-President of the New-Creek Company with authority to sign certificates of Stock and make transfers in New-York.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. G. CHILDS, President.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1855.

Transfer Books have been opened at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

$10,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—On property in Cincinnati worth $50,000, at 10 per cent. per annum interest, which is allowed by the laws of Ohio. The property consists of a block of stores on Columbia-st., one of the best business streets in the City. Interest payable in New-York, and first-class Bondsman. Title perfect. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 23, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. H. LEWIS, Comptroller.

EXCHANGE STOCK FOR MERCHANDISE, OR IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—About $10,000 of Stock of the Charlottesburg Iron Company, New Jersey. Works located at West Milford, N. J. Inquire of J. M. BEACH & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY—No. 127 Pearl-st., makes cash advances upon flour, grain, provisions, and other merchandise, in store or transit. Also upon vessels at sea and in port, and upon stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities.

$5,000 AND $3,500 TO LOAN.—On productive city property, worth at least double the amount. No other need be offered. Apply at the Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 2 Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st. KEYES & HOAGLAND.

$80,000 TO LEND.—On bond and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, for a term of years, on good productive real estate in this city. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

WALCOTT BROTHERS—PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, BENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS' BANKERS' and every variety of SHEARS and LADIES' SCISSORS.—The subscribers would call the attention of the public to the above articles of which they have a complete assortment, which they offer at the lowest prices. The Button Hole Cutters are a complete and new article, which have recently been reduced full 25 per cent. in price, which brings them within the means of every one, and are decidedly the best article for cutting button holes ever invented. Also, a general assortment of hardware and cutlery, house-keeping articles, cabinet-makers' and upholsterers' hardware.

ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 440 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way of in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK to BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS.—Leave Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:20 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 6:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 9:20 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 5:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—9:30 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 28, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Express Train, 4:45 P. M.; Accommodation Train, 3 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 5, 6 and 6:20 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av. will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:20 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 6 and 8:45 A. M., and [illegible] P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5:20 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 6:40; St. Albans, 7:45, lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave, at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 6:30; lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Burlington 9:20, leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 12 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 in the 8 and 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.; accommodation $2 25 in the 12 M. $3, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.

1855.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE, Touching at Rockland Lake and Piermont in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad. The steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, Capt. F. T. BLANCH, will on and after THURSDAY, March 15, 1855, leave Chambers-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leave Haverstraw EVERY MORNING at 6:30; Rockland Lake, 6:45; Nyack, 7:15; Piermont, 7:40.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by car to Camden; fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last twelve months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 2d April next. The earnings having been appropriated to the construction of the Northern Division, from Sandusky to Toledo, the Dividend is made payable in Seven per cent. Income Bonds of the Company. Certificates for fractions will be issued redeemable in Bonds when presented in sums of $100. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d April. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., CORN EX. BANK BUILDING, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.

DIVIDEND.—This Company having declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on Monday, the 2d day of April next, the transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., until the 2d day of April. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Company.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1855.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, March 8, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March 6, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three dollars per share for the last six months. Payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

jul6'54-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

my18'53-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 16, 1855—The LAKE SHORE BANK, Dunkirk, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway, and only a few rods from the principal Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Accommodations GOOD OR NO PAY.

J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, &c., at my office. C. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, MERCURY CUPS, &c.—Furnished at the new manufactory, No. 63 Grand-st., [illegible] A. & W. W. BRADY.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 14

AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 21

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, April 11

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, April 18

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward O'Brien,
Albert, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnought, new,	Queen of Clippers, new,
Northampton, new,	Constellation, new,	City of Brooklyn, new,
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Roscius,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Golconda,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philadelphia,	Richard Morse,
Vesta,	Hungarian,	Glance,
Fearless,	Columbia,	Cleopatra,
Helios,	Consul,	Constitution,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to

WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon ... $130

In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110

In second cabin ... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre and London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail April 21.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company (of Nicaragua,) Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons burden, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, [illegible] [illegible] For information or passage, at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, touching at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will sail on THURSDAY, March 22, and will receive freight on MONDAY, March 19. [illegible] from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and the Mobile, consigned to our Agents at New-Orleans, Doane, Connolly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail MONDAY, April 2.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will succeed, and leave on Saturday, March 24.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Thos. SKINNER, commander, will leave pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13 North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—Having enlarged their works to keep pace with the growing demand for their superior Zinc Paints, are prepared to supply the trade promptly, and, as usual, on liberal terms. The Company have succeeded in introducing a new process of grinding, which permits them to warrant their paints to keep soft and fresh in the kegs for any reasonable length of time and in any climate, being in this respect superior to all other paints. For steamboat painting and marine purposes generally their paint possesses peculiar advantages, and is of unrivaled excellence, experience having proved it to be an entire protection against the marine worm and barnacles in all latitudes. The parlor finish, or china gloss, is ground in the best varnish manufactured by the Company. This paint is particularly recommended for interior painting and for steamboat cabins.

The brown and paint is made only by this Company, direct from their ore. It is sold at a much lower rate than any other paint, and is greatly valued for its protective effects when applied to iron, and is admirably suited for farm buildings, railroad stations, &c., and is especially valuable for painting tin roofs. The stone-color paint is a compound of the brown and white, and possesses all the valuable qualities of the brown. Its agreeable color has put it in great demand for country residences. The dry white zinc is sold in barrels of 200 lbs., and the paints are put up in kegs from 25 lbs. to 500 lbs. They also manufacture and keep on hand the best gum damar, varnish and zinc dryer, which is sold by the barrel or gallon.

HENRY AITKEN & CO., No. 105 Washington-st., sole Agents in the United States.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We have on hand the best and finest of well seasoned Billiard Tables ever offered for sale, with our newly invented elastic cushions. One second-hand table for sale at a bargain. Can be seen at our factory, No. 60 Ann-st. GRIFFITH & DECKER.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, black-boards, slates, &c., &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE WANTED.—To purchase cheap, a lot of second-hand shelving and a Counter. F. HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

OFFICE OF LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMERS, CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1855.

ENGINEERS AND PILOTS OF STEAMERS are hereby notified that licenses must be renewed within thirty days after their expiration. In default thereof new license must be taken out and the parties also subject themselves to the penalties imposed by law.

The attention of masters of steamers is particularly directed to those parts of the law requiring a vessel's papers to be kept in conformity with her certificate, and the posting a penalty on the Master in case of deficiencies, and also to the provisions relating to the employment of Pilots and Engineers not duly licensed.

JOHN K. WEEKS, HENRY B. RENWICK, U. S. Local Inspectors for the District of New-York.

CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS, &c.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—HEATH & SIMSON, 326 Broadway, (near Broadway Theatre) respectfully call the attention of Southern and Western merchants to their large stock of pocket and table cutlery, knives, scissors, razors, &c., which they are now selling at about the first cost.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM T. DELANO [illegible] against [illegible] WILLIAM GOODING, and [illegible].—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 1 Hanover-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible], with interest on $[illegible], and with interest on $[illegible] from [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 3, 1855.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of March, 1855. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. CARY, JOSIAH OAKES, SAMUEL R. HOWARD and HENRY SANGER against THE NEW ENGLAND CUTLERY COMPANY.—Amended Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of March, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in said city within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-one cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855. A. CLARKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE J. HARISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Harison, No. 21 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 15th day of March 1855.

WILLIAM E. HARISON, J. CHAMPLIN HARISON, THOMAS L. HARISON, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EMMA L. DE LA REE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of WARREN RICHMOND, No. 233 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1855.

WARREN RICHMOND, WILLIAM H. DE LA REE, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 2, 1854.

RICHARD [illegible], Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 4 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1854.

PETER G. TAYLOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN B. AUSTIN, in 18th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 15, 1854.

ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of residence, No. [illegible] in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 28, 1854.

FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HOLFORD, late of the city of London, Eng., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PLATENIUS, No. 46 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1855.

HENRY S. HOLFORD, FREDERICK S. HOLFORD, Administrators with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 21 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of Dec. 1854.

JOHN COOK, Jr., MATILDA C. GRAY, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in Washington-st., [illegible], in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated [illegible].

LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. ARCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of SPIES & NASH, No. 40 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855. WILLIAM F. SWEET, Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Hart, Esq., No. 31 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 8, 1855.

LYDIA MILLS, JNO. T. MILLS, JACOB D. MILLS, SAMUEL A. MILLS, Executors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL NO. 40, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Sealed proposals will be received until FRIDAY, 30th inst., P. M., at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., directed "Proposals to School Officers of XXIst Ward," for furnishing the materials and doing the necessary work for heating the new School Building, No. 40, now erecting in 29th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.—excepting the wall [illegible] The work and the effectual heating, under all circumstances, to be guaranteed. Also, for the same period and at the same place, proposals will be received for furnishing the desks, seats and furniture for said building, and the fitting up of the same, together with the platforms for gallery. Plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, corner of [illegible] and Broadway, of whom, and John Stephenson, No. 8 East 27th-st., any information desired may be obtained. The materials and work to be of the best quality. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of Board of School Officers XXIst Ward.

J. DAVENPORT, Chairman of Building Committee.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed estimates for GRADING and PAVING DIVISION-AVENUE in the city of Brooklyn, from the pavement at the end of South Sixth-st. to the plank-road at East New-York, and for FLAGGING the same, a strip four feet wide through each of the sidewalks thereof from the aforesaid pavement easterly to Madison-st., will be received by the undersigned Commissioners appointed for that purpose by an act of the Legislature of this State, at the office of SAMUEL E. MERRITT, in the Williamsburg City Bank Building, corner of 1st and South 7th-sts., in the City of Brooklyn, until Monday the 26th day of March inst., the work to be done and materials furnished in strict conformity with the profiles and specifications deposited in said office. The avenue will be divided into four sections designated by the profiles and specifications, and contractors will estimate for each separately.—Dated March 6, 1855.

JESSE C. SMITH, RICHARD TEN EYCK, ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 20th day of March next, for a loan of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, upon the Convertible Bonds or Notes of this Company, payable April 1, 1860, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. payable semi-annually. Bonds of this Company due either in April or October next will be received in settlement for this loan, or payment may be made in cash, as follows, viz.: [illegible] [illegible] Proposals will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, 20th March, and the Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidders. The Directors reserving the right to decline any or all of the bids for the largest amounts. By order of the Directors.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 30 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Bank, Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders with which they will be favored will receive prompt and faithful attention. [illegible]

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.

A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 5 Wall-st.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.—C. BURKHALTER & CO. have associated with them in business JOSEPH MARTIN and STEPHEN BURKHALTER, Jr. The name of the firm will be continued as heretofore.—March 12, 1855.

HECKER'S FARINA.—Prepared expressly for Ailing [illegible] [illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—[illegible] [illegible] N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

RETURN TO WORK.

MR. DELAVAN'S LETTER.

Mr. Stebbins in Reply—Another Letter to Come.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 17, 1855.

Once more at the seat of Government, and out of the din and the turmoil and the excitements of your City life, we are again the servants of the people, and I hope, prepared to do that which is to be done with becoming diligence and despatch.

Taking little part, myself, in the exercises of the four day's visit, I have devoted somewhat of my time, since the return, to the accumulation of the individual impressions made upon the legislative mind, during its sojourn among you. Most of the members were little used to the ways of a City—few of them had ever before seen or heard of the institutions, to examine which, was the ostensible object of the recess. To those there has been opened up a new life—an inner world of human existence, which only a vast City can exhibit. They have stood face to face and under the same roof with suffering, with affliction, with poverty, with crime. They have communed with want and destitution in all its shapes, and have felt what it is that can make life a burden—existence a punishment. They have seen too, those whose eyes God has closed from a knowledge of the blessed sunshine, those whose ears the voice of friends may not reach, whose tongues can give no utterance to the thoughts within them—and the saddest of them all, those whom the world call mad.

They have passed in review a long line of the lame, the halt, the blind, the vicious, and have marked how large a portion they make of the denizens of New-York, and in brilliant contrast they have seen the reverse of the far dark future—the luxury, the splendor, the opulence that encircles and screens from sight the misery and the want.

Will these living lessons that he has conned so closely make a lasting impress upon the Legislator—will they make him more tolerant of human weakness, more mindful of the duty of Government—will they better fit him for the discharge of the powers wherewith the people have entrusted him? Will they make him more mindful of the necessities of his fellow-men—will they make him less grasping, less avaricious, less tenacious? Will they make him forget his local prejudices and partialities, and bring him to realize that in aiding charity where charity has concentrated her dependants, he is keeping those dependants from his own hearthstone—shielding himself and those he represents from the contagion of vice and the contemplation of suffering?

If such shall be the results of the recess, that recess will have been timely and wise—instructive to the Legislature, productive of injury to but few, of vast good to thousands. The individual wisdom, the intelligence, the moderation and sobriety that go to make up the Legislature of the State, enjoins the belief that its visit will have a practical lasting benefit.

LEGISLATION.

There was little of general importance transacted in either House yesterday. The Senate was engaged in the forenoon session in discussing the pros and cons of the bill to legalize the acts of the Commissioners who located the county buildings in the new county of Schuyler.

In the afternoon, the Temperance bill being the special order, Senator WATKINS embraced that opportunity to give utterance to his views of the bill before the Senate. I gathered occasionally that he was opposed to any prohibitory law, but thought that if there was to be any, it ought to be such a one as would best satisfy the radical friends of the measure. He was for no law at all—but if we must have any, he wanted one that would fit close. A desultory debate succeeded the effort of Senator WATKINS, and progress was reported before a vote on the amendments was reached.

THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.

Mr. SPENCER, in presenting to the Senate the Annual Report of the New-York Dispensary, called to it the attention which he feared it would not otherwise receive. As well as other Dispensaries, this institution receives annually a small sum from the State Treasury, and it was right the State should know how that little is dispensed. The past is the sixty-fifth year of its existence, and during the year 1854 it relieved over 40,000 patients. During the past year there have been vaccinated over 20,000 persons. It receives annually from the State $1,000, and the same sum from the City, while it has dispensed $11,410—the balance being made up by private subscriptions. The average to each patient is twenty-four cents. Was ever so much good done with so little money?

In the House, the consideration of the bill to make examination of the encroachments upon the Harbor of New-York, was made the special order for Wednesday, and the third reading fixed for Friday, the 23d inst.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The letter written by EDWARD C. DELAVAN to the editor of the Buffalo *Democracy*, and which was published in the TIMES on Saturday, is attracting much attention here. To one of the assertions made by the leader of the Temperance forces, Mr. STEBBINS took occasion to-day to make reply. Mr. DELAVAN, it will be recollected, quoted Mr. STEBBINS as coinciding with the view taken by Gov. SEYMOUR, that the bill vetoed last year was unconstitutional. As Mr. STEBBINS is one of the most prominent and influential of the Maine Law advocates in the House, I think it fitting that his remarks should have the same circulation as was given to Mr. DELAVAN's letter—hence I copy them in full.

Mr. STEBBINS said: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. I have had put into my hands this morning the Albany *Argus* of yesterday, containing a letter of EDWARD C. DELAVAN. I have but once before claimed my privilege upon this floor, touching newspaper notices pertaining to myself. As a general thing, I prefer to leave them to their own worth, and leave my cause to be vindicated or condemned by my public *acts*.

I should not notice this letter, did it speak of me as an individual member upon this floor only. But, Sir, it refers to me in my relation to a subject of most vital interest in the State, recommended by the Governor in his message, upon which subject I had the honor of being Chairman of the Committee of the House. That portion of the letter to which I refer is as follows:

"The whisper in reference to my remarks on Governor SEYMOUR's veto must be the last dying sound of that loud roar of thunder which greeted their [illegible] I believed [illegible] ... [illegible] and now, as temperance men do their duty. And further, as is well known, I left no honorable expedient untried to prevent his reelection. When I used the words above referred to, I believed that the Governor considered the law which he vetoed to be unconstitutional. I then thought that he was mistaken. But it now turns out to be true beyond all question that he was right. Mr. STEBBINS of the Assembly, Chancellor WALWORTH, and many other learned temperance lawyers and judges, unite in the opinion that it was unconstitutional. Thus Governor SEYMOUR stands vindicated, and with honest minds I feel that I shall stand vindicated also."

Mr. Speaker, I am here represented by Mr. DELAVAN as upholding the views of ex-Governor SEYMOUR, that the bill passed last Winter is unconstitutional. What could have induced the using of my name in such a connection, I know not. Ever since the promulgation of that veto message, a document most unworthy and unbecoming, in style, language and spirit, the dignified office of Governor, and most weak and fallacious in its reasoning, I have not failed, on all befitting occasions, to treat it with that contempt it richly deserves. I have again and again said that the people would repudiate it; and they have done so. I have exposed, and said the people would nail, the untruths it contained, and they have most emphatically nailed them.

Such views, and such sentiments, Mr. Speaker, I have during the last nine months, in many places in my own City, in my own County and adjacent counties, again and again held, when called upon to address men of *all* parties, and I have been fully sustained in so doing. Through that section of the State where my views are perfectly understood, nothing will strike the people with more astonishment than this announcement of Mr. DELAVAN's that *I sustained ex-Governor Seymour's Veto.*

Sir, I need say no more upon that matter even. There is no truth in it. It is an entire mistake from first to last. I do not believe that there is the least force in ex-Governor SEYMOUR's constitutional objections to that bill, and I have said to Mr. DELAVAN that I did not believe the ex-Governor *did*. I am astonished that that honorable gentleman, for whom I entertain the highest respect, should have published me as he has.

Yet, *Mr. Speaker*, I do not charge that gentleman with any untruthfulness in this matter. I am of the opinion that it is a mistake under which he is laboring. I can hardly understand why, before publishing anything concerning myself upon a subject of such importance as this, it was not submitted to me for my approval.

I know not from what that gentleman could have received any such impression, unless from a consultation at his house, between Chancellor WALWORTH and myself, upon the eleventh section of the bill, which was as follows:

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, [illegible]

Chancellor WALWORTH suggested that the provision clothing a mere ministerial officer with power to go without process and search places on his bare suspicion would not be upheld by the Courts. I then concurred with him in opinion, and I still entertain the same opinion. Upon that suggestion, the clause was omitted. It was a mere collateral provision, defining the duties of officers, and in no wise affecting the merits of the bill.

Sir, it was section 9 of the bill that the ex-Governor attacked as unconstitutional. Nowhere, from the beginning to the end of the Message, does he say a word concerning the 11th section. In that Message all objections that ingenuity and sophistry could cloak with plausibility are seized upon. The ex-Governor could not have deemed the 11th section objectionable, or certainly driven so hard for material, he would have availed himself of it.

That the Committee, as well as myself, deemed the ex-Governor's constitutional objections as entitled to no respect, stands disclosed in the *fact* that the bill reported contains those "obnoxious sections," in *substantially* the same form as embodied in the bill vetoed.

Let me never be put upon the record by any man as endorsing the veto message of ex-Governor SEYMOUR. Nothing could more directly belie every opinion I have at all times entertained of that remarkable document. Nothing could do me greater injustice, nothing by me be deemed a more unwarrantable slander.

A REPLY TO MR. DELAVAN.

Mr. STEBBINS, in his remarks, confined himself almost exclusively to a denial of such parts of Mr. DELAVAN's letter as were relative to himself. There are, in that remarkable letter, many equally strange assertions as those alluded to by the gentleman from Monroe. I am authorized to say that one of the parties implicated will in a few days publish a letter in reply. I know he has facts, and in writing too, that will place the subject and Mr. DELAVAN in a strange attitude before the public, and as he is himself, as the man said, "an entire team and a cross dog under the wagon," doubtless he will make the best use of the material within his reach.

J. D. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chief Matsell and a Special Committee.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen recently appointed to make official inquiries of the Chief of Police in regard to a resolution which he refused to answer, were in session at the City Hall on Saturday. The Committee consists of Messrs BRIGGS, C. H. TUCKER and HOFFMIRE. They were delayed for a long time in consequence of Chief MATSELL not appearing as directed.

He finally came before the Honorable body and was examined relative to his *not answering a resolution* that was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 5th of February last. The witness replied—"We have had great difficulty in getting men in the Department to answer the questions called for."

The Chief finally informed the Committee that a report, in answer to the previous resolution, would be presented to the Board of Alderman this (Monday) evening, and they adjourned.

City Mortality.

The reports of the interments for the week ending Saturday last show the total number of deaths during that time to have been 515; of which number 98 were men, 92 women; 182, boys, and 143, girls. The total number is an increase of 24 on the number of the previous week. The following were among the principal causes: Consumption, 60; Bronchitis, 12; Inflammation of the Lungs, 44; Congestion of the Lungs, 13; Diarrhœa, 14; Dropsy in the Head, 21; Typhus Fever, 30; Puerperal Fever, 8; Old Age, 10; Congestion of the Brain, 49; Convulsions, 49; Croup, 16; Scarlet Fever, 20; Marasmus, 19.

Veal Depreciating.

Health Warden MORRIS' communication to Inspector DOWNING will make the price of veal go down a notch, or we are mistaken. He found at No. 193 Stanton-street, at No. 160 Henry-street, and at No. 253 Second-street, calves that were too young to be willingly claimed by anybody as his own. In two of the places they were confessed to be between one and three days old at the slaughtering—certainly the veal could not be tough enough to be complained of with any face. But as most people have a prejudice against flesh-meats of such very tender age, two of the parties accused being arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, the Grand Jury will have an opportunity to say whether they are or are not like the Usury law—a nuisance that clamors to be abated.

Two Suicides.

On Saturday Coroner WILHELM held an inquest at No. 12 Willet-street, upon the body of a German named GASPER SCHMIDT, who committed suicide by hanging himself to a nail in the wall of his bedroom.

The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at No. 195 Houston-st., on the body of a German named GEORGE GUDE, aged fifty years, who committed suicide by hanging himself whilst under the influence of liquor. Deceased was a man of intemperate habits. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Sudden Death.

On Saturday, Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at the Eagle Hotel, corner of Frankfort and William-streets, on the body of PETER DONNELLY, who was found dead in a room at said place. Dr. O'HANLON made a post-mortem examination, and the Jury returned a verdict of death from "Pericarditis." Deceased was at one time the owner of extensive property at Factory Mills, Staten Island, but has latterly been reduced in circumstances. Aged 72 years.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 83, 69, 79, 10, 12, 60, 51, 66, 14, 15.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 24, 46.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Adjourned to Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 62, 1060, 1105, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1115, 1116, 1123, 1131, 308, 561, 75, 786, 1017, 1018, 1022, 1039, 1067, 866, 1091, 436, 242, 669, 879, 682, 1129, 1050, 686, 281, 1063, 1132, 1134, 1135, 1137 to 1142, 1144 to 1146, 1151 to 1155, 1157, 1158, 1164 to 1166, 884, 569, 655, 556, 477, 253.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Consumption.

LETTER NO. XI.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The second form of *Tubercular* disease of the Lungs, of which I shall speak in this letter is, from the fearful rapidity of its progress, popularly and very expressively called "GALLOPING CONSUMPTION." It is no unfrequent thing for persons in apparent good health to *catch cold* and die, within six weeks, from this form of Consumption. It almost always begins with a *cold*, which sets in with great violence, and from the first is felt to be *deep within the chest.* There is usually some cough, *fever* and *night-sweats* from the beginning. There is also difficulty in breathing, and a great sense of oppression on the chest. At the end of a week, expectoration commences, but the matter discharged resembles more that of a recent cold than of Consumption.

There are few symptoms by which this disease can be distinguished from a low form of *Inflammation of the Lungs*, and hence it is often mistaken for that disease, and maltreated. There is, in fact, nothing about this affection like common Consumption; yet we must call it Consumption, since, on examining the lungs after death, we find the whole internal surface of the air-tubes, the *air-cells*, and even the *substance* of the lungs, thickly studded with fine tubercles.

Another form of this disease occurs in young and delicate persons; those having habitually *cold* hands and feet; whose circulation is feeble; who are strongly predisposed to Consumption, and who, even in health, become weak and fatigued by every slight exertion. In such cases the destroyer steals silently upon his victim. The patient scarcely feels ill—there is but little cough, no pain, no spitting of blood, often no expectoration. As she was always *short-breathed* and liable to *colds*, any cough that may exist is attributed to a "*little fresh cold*," as it is called. Gradually the countenance becomes pale, the lips of a bluish color, and the whole features sunken. Under these circumstances, without any increase in the cough or expectoration, *diarrhœa* occurs, and after a few exhausting discharges, the patient may die without a struggle, sitting up in her chair, or in a fainting fit, from which her friends strive in vain to restore her.

When I come to speak of treatment I shall enter specially into the consideration of those means which are necessary for the cure of each form of the disease.

In my next letter I shall describe "Consumption as Pleurisy."

Your obed't serv't, ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 828 BROADWAY, March 16, 1855.

NOTE.—As I am constantly written to for the back letters of this series, I would suggest to all who feel an interest in the subject, that they should make files of the papers. The series will be extended so as to fully embrace every form of chronic disease of the throat and air passages—to a review of every method of treatment in use for their relief, and will also embrace those collateral subjects which have a bearing on this branch of medical science.

[Advertisement.]

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KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 289½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-street,
are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN GIANTESS—is now at BARNUM's Museum. She is a gigantic woman—young, good looking and intelligent—just 21 years of age, but weighs *nearly 800 pounds!* In this respect she is a monster. It takes 150 yards to make her dress. It would be impossible for the most ambitious gentleman to make love to more than one-fourth of her at a time. The Old Brewery is revied at BARNUM's this evening. Two pretty pieces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND LORD RAGLAN.—Professor HOLLOWAY has, by order, dispatched to the Hospital of the army of the East, the celebrated Dr. KNOWLES, with a large shipment of the Ointment, to be used under his instruction. It will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer. Sold by all druggists, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

WET GOODS.—The great sale of wet linen goods advertised to take place on Saturday last, was, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, postponed until to-day, and the public are positively assured that no further postponement will occur, but the sale will be positive, rain or shine.

P. S.—See advertisement of ANDREW G. COLBY, in another column; also, in *Tribune*, under head of Dry Goods.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50.—WILL COMMENCE THIS DAY.—The subscriber will commence eight new Writing Classes this day at the nominal charge of $2 50 for the course. Book-keeping reduced from $25 to $12 50 for a thorough course. Read advertisement in this day's *Herald*.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

LONG ISLAND.

New Swindling Process.

The Eastern District of Brooklyn has been infested by some very gentlemanly swindlers recently. They visit houses, call for the lady of the house, and while waiting in the parlor for the appearance of that personage, select a few cards from the card basket, and with pencil mark $1, or more, on the back. When the lady arrives, she is solicited to contribute to some charitable object, and at the same time the cards are shown with the incidental remark that the parties named have contributed the amount marked on the card to the good cause; presumes that she is acquainted, &c., which takes at once, generally, and the demand is honored. An individual put his foot in it at one house, by presenting the cards of two persons who happened to be absent in some foreign country. House-keepers cannot be too careful in receiving visits from strangers.

Wood Thieves.

Six Germans were brought before Mayor HALL, Brooklyn, on Friday, who were caught in the act of stealing wood from the Ninth Ward by the Police of that District. They were committed for examination.

Thousands of dollars' worth of trees have been stolen from the Ninth Ward during the last year, and every effort on the part of the owners to arrest the thieves has proved unsuccessful. Application was made to Mayor HALL a few days since, and he put the Police of that vicinity on the watch, and the result is as above stated. The wood taken has generally been cut in the night time, and sold in New-York.

Died from Want.

An elderly colored woman residing in Union-street, South Brooklyn, died on Friday from want and exposure. She had received support from the Superintendents of the Poor for some time. The Coroner was notified.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 14, by Rev. Dr. Philips, JAMES LENOX BANKS to ISABELLA, daughter of J. MORRISS, Esq., of Rome, Italy.

At Great Barrington, Mass., in St. James Church, on Wednesday, March 14, by Rev. M. Wood Seymour, NATHAN O. BENJAMIN, Esq., of New-York City, and Miss MARY UPSON, of Egremont, Mass.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, March 17, MILNOR POOLE, youngest child of Alex. and Jane B. Walker, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 40 West 12th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, Friday, March 16, at midnight, MARY GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Halsey W. and Abby L. Knapp, aged 7 months and 16 days.

She rests in Greenwood.

So we give thee to the earth,
And the primrose shall have birth,
O'er thy gentle head;
Thou that like a dew drop borne,
On a sudden breeze of morn,
Brightly thou hast fled.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, 17th inst., EDMUND LANGLEY, son of Edmund and Fanny Darrow, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 90 East 13th-st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 17, Mrs. JANE VAN PELT, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, March 19, from the residence of her son-in-law, E. L. Haley, in Gates-av., near Grand-av., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 17, JOHN F. DARBEY, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his father, John Darbey, and his father-in-law, John Boyce, and his brother-in-law, Thomas H. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., (instead of 10 A. M., as previously noticed,) from the residence of his father, No. 18 Wyckoff st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 17, A. MORRIS, infant son of Henry and Sarah M. Haviland, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Second day afternoon, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of James C. Haviland, No. 72 Columbia-st.

At Bellport, L. I., on Friday, March 16, Mrs. CHARLOTTE W. OSBORN, relict of the late Chas. Osborn, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Bellport, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The train, per Long Island Railroad, leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Bedford, on Saturday, March 17, JOHN H. STARR, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Grand-av., near Fulton, on Monday, March 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Morrisania, Westchester County, on Saturday, March 17, of marasmus, Mrs. MARY ANN GAGER, wife of William Gager, in the 40th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Speonk, L. I., for interment, early Tuesday morning.

Mother! Angels have called thee,
With affection's parting kiss;
Gently hast thou passed from us,
To never ending bliss.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... MARCH 17.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	97½	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 34½
1,000 do.	97	100 do.	34½
1,000 do.	97	100 do.	s10 34½
1,000 do.	b60 97½	100 do.	34
1,000 do.	97½	100 do.	[illegible]
3,000 California 7s, '70	90½	100 do.	b60 34½
2,000 N. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
7,000 Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
7,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
4,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	[illegible]	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
4,000 Erie Income Bds	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	10 do.	[illegible]
4,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Hud. R. 1st Mtg. Bds.	[illegible]	20 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Hud. R. 2d Mtg. Bds.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]	100 Chic. & R'k Isl'd RR.	[illegible]

5,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad, Preferred	79
5,000 do.	[illegible]	200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
7,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	81	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 N. Y. C. R.R. Bds.	90	100 do.	[illegible]
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s.	101½	50 do.	s10 46½
1,000 do.	b60 101½	200 do.	[illegible]
20 Union Bank	120	100 do.	47
32 Bank of Commerce	110	197 do.	47
5 Shoe & Leather Bank	100	200 do.	b60 47½
6 do.	101	50 Harlem Railroad	32½
50 Metropolitan Bank	110	100 do.	b60 33
5 Continental Bank	104	500 do.	33
200 Canton Co.	s30 27½	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 94½
100 do.	s10 27½	100 do.	94
50 do.	27½	100 do.	c 94
125 do.	b60 27½	100 do.	b30 94
150 do.	s30 27½	200 Reading Railroad	s10 84
100 do.	27½	1200 do.	84
100 Nic. Transit Co.	s30 16	200 do.	b60 85
250 do.	16	100 do.	b60 85
100 do.	16	100 do.	84
25 Penn. Coal Co.	105	1600 do.	s3 84
150 do.	b30 105	100 do.	s3 84
20 Panama Railroad	104½	100 do.	s30 84
61 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	99	100 do.	b30 84
20 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	101	200 do.	b10 84

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Missouri 6s	b60 94	50 Erie Railroad	s60 47
2,000 North Carolina 6s.	96	200 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Indiana State 5s.	b3 87	100 do.	s60 47½
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds., '83	87	100 do.	b3 47½
2,000 Erie Bonds of '71	88	1500 Reading Railroad	b3 84
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75	97½	100 do.	84
20,000 do.	97½	100 do.	s3 84½
5,000 do.	b60 88	250 do.	84
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81	100 do.	b10 84½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	94	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	b10 35½
2,000 N. Y. Central 7s.	101½	5 Mich. South. R. R.	96
5 City Bank	118	50 Panama Railroad	104½
25 Del & H. Can Co.	125	50 do.	b60 104½
15 Canton Company	28	60 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	90½
50 Pennsyl. Coal Co.	106	50 do.	90
50 do.	106½	100 do.	b60 90
100 Cumber'd Coal Co.	s10 34½	50 do.	b10 90½
100 do.	34½	50 Chicago & Rock Isl'd Railroad	ex div. 88½
50 Nicara. Trans. Co.	s10 16		
100 do.	b10 16½		

MONDAY, March 19—A. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Africa* at Boston were delivered at our Post-Office yesterday morning. The previous market summary by telegraph from Halifax afforded pretty much all the items of interest which we find in our London files and Liverpool circulars. The arrivals of Cotton, at the latter port, during the week amounted to the enormous aggregate of 162,000 bales. The change of wind had brought in the long delayed fleet of Cotton laden ships from the Southern ports of the United States together. The addition to, or rather the doubling of, the stock of American Cotton, caused no decided change in prices. The trade demand, though moderate, is steady, and there appears to be no holding back on the part of manufacturers from the hope of much lower prices. Speculators are not taking hold freely. The effect of the reported death of the Emperor of Russia had not been felt when the steamer sailed. The Flour and Grain markets are without any decided feature of interest to this side. Prices are not equal, freight and exchange taken into account, to the rates paid in this market in supply of the City and Eastern demand. Provisions are quoted steady; Lard in good request. Freights unsettled at Liverpool by the large arrivals of shipping from the United States. Dead weight to New-York, 10s.@12s.; New-Orleans, 12s. 6d. to 15s. Emigrant passengers scarce. The Manchester market had not materially improved, though the feeling was a little less gloomy. The slight improvement in the Woolen districts noticed by the previous steamer had been lost. The London market for money was quiet, with a tendency to greater ease. The Bank bullion is increased by the last report in the sum of $315,000; making whole reserve $65,220,000. The arrivals of Specie during the week the steamer sailed amounted to $3,270,000, chiefly from Australia, where the production continues steady, according to the latest accounts. The last official return of the Bank Note Circulation of the United Kingdom presented the following weekly averages:

Bank of England	$99,055,000
Other English Banks	35,325,000
Scotch Banks	20,305,000
Irish Banks	33,860,000
Aggregate Circulation in Great Britain	$188,535,000
Specie reserve at same period, Jan. 20	$64,360,000

The Custom revenues of the Kingdom received during the calendar year 1854 amounted to $111,785,000, against $113,060,000, of which Tea, Tobacco and Sugar, in about equal proportions, paid $70,950,000, or five-eighths of the whole revenue; Spirits and Wines paid $23,570,000, and all other articles only $17,265,000. In regard to American Stocks, the circulars of BARING, BELL and SATHERTHWAITE all report a firm market, with a scarcity of Federal and most descriptions of State Stocks. Virginias had been done at 87; Illinois Centrals closed at 69½; Erie Third Mortgage wanted at 84, and no supply. Eries of 1871 quoted at 74; New Bonds of Erie 79; New-York Central sevens, 93; Pennsylvania State coupon fives, 82; and United States sixes of 1867-8, held for 107½, and scarce. Iron rails continue to be quoted at £6 10s.@£6 15s. The failure of Mr. G. T. BRAINE in the East India trade had transpired. The present arrival brings a later India and China mail. Trade at Canton is much interrupted by the insurgent troubles. Manufactured Goods from England and the United States were in slow demand, and the business in Teas was limited. At Bombay there was some request for Goods, but the heavy stocks being freely pressed, there was no advantage had in prices by the sellers. At Calcutta the Goods Trade was very dull.

The business of the Stock Exchange the past week was quite large in Railroad Bonds, Reading Railroad shares and State Stocks. It was moderate in the other speculative Stocks until Saturday, when the general market sympathized strongly in the improvement in prices; an active demand was experienced on the list generally, and the market closed decidedly buoyant. The aggregate operations of the week in Bonds of various descriptions amount to the large sum of $2,085,000 at the Board alone, in addition to which the sales by auction and outside private contract would foot up over $400,000; together, full two and a half millions of dollars. The new Bonds of 1875 of the Erie Company, the Mortgages of the Illinois Central, and the State fives of Indiana, enjoyed the largest share of this movement, and the first two the most important advance in prices. Reading shares reached 85½ ₩ cent. at the Second Board on Saturday, making a further advance during the week of 2½ ₩ cent. and placing the stock about 25 ₩ cent. above the lowest point touched in the panic of August last, and 15 ₩ cent. since the appearance of the last Annual Report of the Company in January. Erie left off 47½, which is an advance of 1 ₩ cent. from Saturday week.

The Foreign trade of the week shows a remarkably light importation of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, contrasted with the corresponding period of last year. The aggregate entries at the New-York Custom-House, including the Dry Goods summary in our last paper, amount to $1,361,730, against $4,188,831 the same week last March. For the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, the total of Imports at New-York, by our semi-official weekly returns, is $113,813,000, against $135,762,000 to corresponding date the previous Treasury year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to Foreign States during the week amounted to $857,263, against $1,660,514 the same week in 1854. For the Treasury year to the present date, the aggregate is $41,071,000, against $49,699,000 to corresponding time the previous Treasury year. No Specie Export was entered at the Custom-House during the week, against $491,000 corresponding week last year; the figures as from the port of New-York, for the Treasury year to present date are $24,750,000, against $30,791,000 to date the previous Treasury year. But the British steamer *Canada*, from Boston, detained until Saturday, carried out $1,287,000 in specie, of which over one million was sent forward from this city by express. Against this, there was received here, from California, on Tuesday, $1,161,000, and the regular Sub-Treasury balance was reduced during the week $308,102, the closing balance on Saturday afternoon being $4,126,090, against $4,440,131 at the close of the previous week. With these items, and a further small accession from the interior in view, we do not look for a material change, either way, in the Bank reserve to be made up for the official statement to-morrow morning. The average on the last statement was $15,870,660.

The week closed on an easy Money market. The rates at call and on short paper are quite as cheap as during the previous week, and we heard of prime six months bills being passed as low as 7 ₩ cent. Foreign Exchange ruled firm at 110 on London, and 5.12½ on Paris. Some other Bankers, who are indifferent about drawing, except on terms which would authorize the export of American Gold Coin instead of Bars, ask 110½ on London.

The regular Auction Sale of Mr. A. H. NICOLAY takes place this day at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

The exports of the principal items of produce for the week compared with the corresponding one of last year have been as follows:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	6,404	$300,279	2,537	$91,154
Flour, bbls	16,867	154,902	7,129	63,671
Wheat, bushels	66,466	124,633	—	—
Corn, bushels	16,259	16,280	53,186	54,062
Corn Meal, bbls	2,961	12,080	865	4,343
Beef, bbls	3,631	56,683	674	23,001
Pork, bbls	2,136	42,946	2,168	33,063
Total produce		$709,807		$268,285
Miscellaneous		950,707		589,362
Total exports for the week		$1,660,514		$857,647

No very remarkable movements have occurred in the general or Produce Market the past week. Unfavorable weather and unexpected delays in the receipt of late European news have impeded business. The Cotton trade has been rather brisker and firmer, the week's sales being estimated at about 16,000 bales, and prices closing ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb. higher. Stock here computed at 81,000 bales, scarcely a third of which is in the market. The Breadstuffs Markets have been very scantily supplied; and, though no animated inquiry has existed, the home-trade being the principal, if not the sole operators, prices have been generally well and uniformly supported. It is not expected that there will be any material increase in the receipts from the interior for some time to come, and this prospect makes holders of what stock is here very firm. The Provision Markets have fluctuated slightly, and close tamely. The general arrivals are comparatively light, and the stocks here are not large. The home-trade is the heaviest. The provisions exported are less than at this time last year.

The subscription to the new Terre Haute and Alton 8 ₩ cent. Loan, $1,000,000 at 75 ₩ cent., closes to-morrow, Tuesday, 20th March. We are informed that $700,000 of the sum has been taken, and that the chances are that more than the full amount will be applied for. It is desirable, however, to the friends of the line that the distribution should be made as general as possible.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, March 17.

COTTON has been in fair demand; prices unchanged, and the market closes with a firm feeling. WOOL—The sales continue light at about the same range of prices. Sales 27,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Market active and prices tend to improvement. There has been a good demand from the South. Sales for the week 63,200 pieces.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 17.

Sales were effected in this City yesterday of 10,000 bushels RYE, to arrive by railway, for malting, at $1 30 ₩ bushel.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Miss M. Leverich, C. H. Brainard, H. S. Leverich and lady, Miss J. Leverich, J. Whitney, G. S. Clifford, John S. Spencer, Mrs. White and infant, W. H. Parkhurst, Dr. Charles Delany, Jno. Gresham, Miss Marquand, Mrs. Richard Goldsmith and child, G. T. Turner, C. Burt, lady and 2 children, M. Marks, B. Jarvis, James Buffary, Mrs. Bold and child, Thos. Thompson, Mrs. Henderson, Miss E. Henderson, J. Poillon, Miss C. Irwin, A. Clausen, S. Lustey, Miss A. Cokely, A. T. Lyon, C. S. Mazle, Mr. Kelsey, J. Dimond, Mrs. O'Conor—and 34 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—Mrs. Julia Hogan, Miss M. Hodges, Henry Plowman, Miss Rosa Wrechter, James Smith, S. Shipway, D. Hess, H. Loss, Thomas T. Jones, Charles Lindsay, Washington Scott, Thomas H. Sherwood, J. J. Laws, Chas. Brooks, Thomas Alsop, O. B. Collins and lady, John K. Godfrey, Miss Fletcher, Miss J. Fletcher—and 16 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hermann, from Southampton and Bremen—E. Estere, Mr. Topping, Miss Topping and 2 children, H. Reinold and lady, Mr. Edwards and lady, H. Marden, lady and child, G. Eskelly and lady, J. Clif and lady, Mons. and Madam Treisak, Mrs. Hartmann and child, Mrs. Wester and child, Mrs. Ellen Lyn, Messrs E. and C. Walcher, Mr. Meier, Messrs. Fitz, Leyton, Lowville, Manheim, Theodor, Paul, Place, Muller, Bodenheimer, Sullivan, [illegible], Mecolo, Salamo, Miller, Marz, Otten, Gradel, Schmidt, Miller, Hildebrandt, Hesse, Moning, Franz, Mr. Tennent and child, Mr. Villmann and 2 children, Messrs. Brunner, Hohman, Gramo, Beatty, Lombardi, Cowan, Ishley, Kubbe, Crull, Von Lenk, Hall, Gaby, Gottschalk, Somers, E. Bechtel.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—N. Parnett, N. W. Peach, C. Bateman, Mr. Coffin, Mrs. Clark, Miss Virginia Clark, George Clark, J. L. Cutting, R. L. Cornin, C. Day, C. S. Fessenden, Wm. Gillum, A. K. Hackett, J. H. Masterson, F. Masterson, J. Rosenband, S. H. Ranson, John W. Smith, E. M. Shaffer, Amos Upton, J. F. Woodman—and 26 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 07 | Sun sets..... 6 09 | Moon sets..... 6 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 30 | Gov. Island..... 8 20 | Hell Gate..... 11 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Ludlam & Pleasants; Crescent City, McGowan, M. O. Roberts.

Ship India, Young, Norfolk, Howes & Co.; M. C. Day, Chase, Apalachicola, Walsh, Fowler & Chase.

Barks Grapeshot, Hepburn, Canary Islands, J. N. Clark; Fanny, Holmes, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz, Hargous Bros.

Schrs. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River, master; Isabella, Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Hampton, Evans, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. Hallock, Pow, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Wide World, Jones, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Roe, Hammond, Washington, N. C., Johnson & Slaght; Neptune's Bride, Weeks, Baltimore, Madler & Lord; Lady Suffolk, Dennis, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Lucy White, Turney, Portland, W. S. Brown.

Propellers M. Sandford, Sandford, Philadelphia, Sandford's line; Black Diamond, Loper, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson; Black Swan, ——, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah 14th inst., with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship Gossamer, (new, of New Castle,) Dandy, Damariscotta 10 ds., in ballast to Crosby & Crocker.

Ship Daylight, Wilcox, New-Orleans, Feb. 25, S. W. pass 26th, with cotton to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Ship Albania, Littlefield, Shanghai 24 ds., with teas, &c., J. Bishop & Co.

Ship New World, Knight, Liverpool Feb. 11, with mdse. and 250 passengers C. Grinnell.

Ship Dirigo, Young, Glasgow and Greenock 38 ds., with mdse. and 80 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. Was 24 ds. west of the Banks, with heavy weather; lost rail, bulwarks, &c.

Ship Lucania, Louper, Newport, (Wales,) 40 ds., with railroad iron to Winslow, Lanier & Co.—vessel to Dugand & Leland. The L. has had severe weather the entire passage.

Ship China, (of Portland,) Reeser, Marseilles 79 ds., with mdse. and 3 passengers to Wilson & Brown.

Bark St. Andrew, (of Newburyport,) Coker, Gibraltar 24 ds., with lead, wine, &c., to order—(the cargo of bark Empress, of Bristol, R. I., which was condemned at Gibraltar.)

Bark Overmann, Smith, Rio Grande 65 ds., with hides, &c., to N. Blanchard & Co. Experienced very heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Bark Princeton, Seely, Demarara 28 ds., with old iron, &c., to master.

Bark Catharine, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Cienfuegos, Feb. 22, with sugar and molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Ammonoosuc, Johnson, for Philadelphia.

Bark Exact, Sanders, Savannah 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co., has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Bark Hauptmann Von De Leke, (Meck.,) Raman, Bordeaux 77 ds., with brandy to J. Durand.

Bark Asa Sawyer, Gates, St. Marks 28 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. March 9 and 10, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from W. to N. W. Saw large quantities of drift lumber.

Brig Winthrop, Lathrop, Palermo Jan. 16, and Gibraltar 23, with fruit, to J. E. Lawrence—vessel to Everett & Brown. Experienced a heavy succession of westerly gales and calms the entire passage, split sails, lost head rails, &c.

Brig Valdemar, (Fr.,) Mercier, Cette 80 ds., with wine, &c., to Isler & Otto.

Brig Addy Swift, Foster, Maracaibo 19 ds., with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Sutton, Connor, Nuevitas 14 ds., with cedar, &c., to Ymaga & Eutalaine. Sld. in co. with bark Dency, Averill, for New-York. Experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W. on the 9th and 10th inst.

Brig Sarah, (Br.,) Daniels, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to J. Pickard.

Brig Alma F., (of Boston,) Dunscomb, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Henry Matthews, (of Boston,) Merriman, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Experienced heavy weather, shifted cargo, &c.

Brig Greyhound, (of Boston,) Pearce, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to master. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Germania, (Han.,) Christopher, Angostura 36 ds., with hides, &c., to Moller & Riera. The G. has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Colt, (of Machias,) Pettigrew, Attakapas 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. The Colt experienced heavy weather, lost part of deck load, split sails, &c.

Brig Plumas, (of Frankfort,) Clark, Barrel Stake, Go., 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Experienced heavy weather, lost deck load of molasses, split sails, &c.

Brig Wm. Heath, (of Tremont,) Heath, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Emblem, (of Ellsworth,) Jordan, Jeremie, (St. Domingo,) 20 ds., with coffee, logwood and cocoa to Becker & Graves.

Brig Sarah, (Br.,) Daniels, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to J. Pickard.

Brig Josiah Jex, Spencer, Sagua la Grande, with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Charles A. Coe, Hubbard, St. Mark's 20 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Martha Kinsman, (of Portland,) Berry, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to master. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Knight, (of Salisbury,) Marshall, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Rapid, (Swed.,) Jansen, Rio Janeiro [illegible], with coffee to E. Green.

Brig Maria White, (of Providence,) Berry, Sagua la Grande 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Starlight, (of Boston,) Cobb, Matanzas, Mar. 7th, with mahogany to Russell & Vining. 13th inst., saw a large ship ashore on the Riding Rocks, Bahamas, several wreckers around her.

Brig Zeno, Gilchrist, New-Orleans 18 ds., with molasses to Hitchcock & Reading. 9th inst., off Hatteras, in a gale from N. W., lost part of deck load of molasses and boat.

Schr. Tamaroa, (of Mountville,) New-London, with potatoes, for Philadelphia; put into this port on account of bad weather.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Davis, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Palestine, (of Provincetown,) Curran, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood and honey to W. P. Weld & Co., of Boston, where the P. is bound, put into this port in distress, having experienced heavy weather in the Gulf Stream, lost sails, deck load, and sustained other damage.

Schr. Albert Mason, Smith, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Rattlesnake, (of Bucksport,) Ames, Cape Haytien 17 ds., with coffee, honey, &c., to P. [illegible]—vessel to master. Experienced heavy weather; lost jibboom.

Schr. Sarah Burton, Rider, St. Jago, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar, &c., and 3 passengers to J. Foulke & Son.

Schr. Henriette, (of New-Bedford,) Turner, Havana 8 ds., with molasses to S. Thomas. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Flying Cloud, (of Bangor,) Chase, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Stover & Stevens. Experienced very heavy weather. March 10, in the Gulf Stream, experienced a gale from N. W. to N. N. W.; stove bulwarks, and sustained other damage.

Schr. Orion, (of Franklin, Me.,) Pettingill, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. L. Snow, Brown, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Lilly, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds.

Schr. Flora King, (of Trenton,) Bragdon, Attakapas 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost head rail, jibboom, stove galley, &c.

Schr. Manhasset, Brown, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Talman.

Schr. John Mashow, Jacobs, Tangier, Va., for Boston.

Schr. C. W. Dyer, Dyer, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Vineyard, Stubbs, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. John Mashow, Smith, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. G. Shattuck, Purver, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Atwood, Smith, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. E. Read, Grower, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Payne, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. N. Scudder, Turner, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Almedia, Kelly, Hyannis.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Edwards, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Nightingale, Hull, Providence.

ARRIVED.... SUNDAY, March 18.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, from Southampton and Bremen Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Sand.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

U. S. storeship Relief, [illegible] Rowan, Rio Janeiro Jan. 22.

Ship Chase, White, Charleston, cotton and rice, Thomas Wardle.

Ship Catharine, Andrews, Charleston, cotton and rice, George Buckley.

Ship Memphis, Dawes, New-Orleans, mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Bark General Taylor, of Portland, Adams, 16 days from Cardenas, sugar to master. Has been ten days north of Hatteras, with heavy gales.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, 11 days from Savannah, cotton to Demill & Co.

Bark F. A. Parley, Lieggens, 23 days from Matanzas, with sugar to M. Echeverria. Has had very heavy weather all the passage, with gales from N. E. to N. W. Been 14 days N. of Hatteras.

Bark Asa Fish, Webb, St. Marks 23 ds., with cotton to Brodie & Pettes.

Bark Dency, (of Prospect,) Averill, Nuevitas, 13 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Coballos, Hermanos & Rubiera.

Bark Independent, (of Hull,) Mellon, Almeria and Cadiz 64 ds., with lead, wine, &c., to Walker & Co.

Bark Mary Chapman, Hill, Key West Feb. 28, with molasses to George S. Stephenson.

Brig Capt. Tom, (of Warren,) Pierson, Sagua la Grande 8th inst., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Mary Farrow, (of Belfast,) Flye, Matanzas Feb. 28, with molasses to D. Austin, & Co.

Schr. Chief, Potter, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Telegraph, (of Bucksport,) Forman, Attakapas 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Lyman.

Schr. E. Robertson, Morrow, Attakapas 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. M. Sewell, (of Boston, Lead, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Stover & Stevens.

Schr. William Lewis, (of Bucksport,) Small, Attakapas 22 ds., with 145 hhds. of molasses, to Peck & Lyman.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Matanzas Feb. 19, sugar, honey and fruit, to S. S. Wyckoff.

Schr. Isaac Ackers, Bucklin, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Kate Holbrook, Hicks, Saltille River, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Neptune, (of Machias,) Callaghan, Attakapas 22 ds., with 170 hhds. sugar, 200 bbls. molasses, to Peck & Lyman.

Below.

Ship Joshua Bates, Easterbrook, from Shanghai Nov. 30.

Ship Rebecca, Sawyer, New-Orleans.

Ship Chase, White, Charleston.

Ship Catharine, Andrews, Charleston.

Also, two other ships and three barks, all off shore.

SAILED—Steamship Crescent City, McGowan, for Havana and New-Orleans.

Sailed.

Steamships Crescent City, Havana and New-Orleans; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah; James Adger, Charleston; Jamestown, Norfolk, &c.

WIND—During the day, E. N. E.; Sunrise, N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 18—The ship Flying Scud was struck by lightning on Sept. 30, not December, as telegraphed yesterday.

Arr., ship John Haven, Calcutta Oct. 25. On the 15th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 66 45, saw the Philadelphia, (packet,) bound E.

Ship Hydra, New-Orleans; bark Maria Morton, Savannah. 16th inst., lat. 38, lon. 68, took off the Captain and crew of schr. Ann, (of Rockport,) for Charleston, she having been dismasted in a gale.

Ship Seth Sprague, from New-Orleans. 13th inst., lat. 38 20, lon. 69 52, spoke bark Overman from Rio Grande, for New-York.

Bark Nautilus, Palermo Jan. 22. March 12, lat. 38 21, ship Harkaway, from Liverpool, for Charleston; and the reports having on board the crew of the Br. ship [illegible], reported Faton, from Savannah, for Liverpool, abandoned at sea.

Barks Angela, Blower, from Mobile; Volunteer, Smyrna Dec. 31.

Brigs Isadora, Cardenas; Manzanilla, do.; Sphinx, Port-au-Prince.

Brig Santiago, Jacmel, via Jeremie, Feb. 24; left schr. George Ward, for New-York in 10 ds.; 26th ult., off Cape Nicola Mole, spoke schr. Eastern Belle, from Rio Hache, for New-York.

The schr. Smith, Tuttle, from Boston for New-York, before reported ashore, got off Friday, and was towed into Plymouth on Saturday.

The schr. John Bull, from Richmond, Va., for Boston, before reported ashore at Dennis, got off on Saturday, after discharging 300 bbls. of flour; vessel tight.

PROVIDENCE, March 17—Arr., Bark Edward Koppisch, Apalachicola.

Schrs. Mary D. Lane, Mobile; Wm. Smith, Savannah; Sarah L. Hills, do.; Worcester, Rhodes and Hamlet, Philadelphia.

Sailed on the 15th, brig Joseph Burton, Havana.

The schr. Mary H. Case, Farrington, of Lubec, for New-York, with fish and laths, was abandoned on the 12th inst., 10 miles south of Montauk, with loss of sails. She sprung a leak and was otherwise damaged on the 10th inst.; the crew were taken off by brig John Balch.

Spoken, &c.

March 7, lat. 40 28, lon. 61 41, ship Sea Lark, of Boston, bound E.

March 15, lat. 40 12, lon. 69 25, ship Seth Sprague, of Boston, stg. N.

March 16, lat. 40 38, lon. 71 35, ship James Allen, of New-Bedford, stg. for Block Island.

Feb. 19, lat. 36 12, lon. 59 25, brig Marcus, of Bangor, Pierce, Bangor 19 ds., for Guadaloupe.

No date, brig Ann Isabella, of Shelburne, N. S., from Halifax, for Jamaica.

March 12, lat. 38 40, lon. 71 20, brig Porthos, from Havana for New-York; had sprung fore yard.

Jan. 21, lat. 9 01, lon. 35 14, Danish schr. Bruner Guilham, from Rio Janeiro, for Copenhagen, 28 ds. out.

No date, in Crooked Island passage, brig Ohio, from Rio Janeiro, for New-Orleans.

March 8, lat. 36, lon. 71 26, schr. Euphemia, from Tobasco, for New-York, 20 ds. out.

March 5, lat. 35 1, lon. 72 30, ship Ann Washburn, of Boston, New-Orleans 5 ds., for Antwerp.

March 5, lat. 31 50, lon. 79 30, lon. 79 30, brig A. Lawrence, from Attakapas, for Baltimore, 15 ds. out.

March 7, in the Gulf Stream, brig Julia A. Hall, from Attakapas, for Baltimore.

March 13, off Cape Donna Maria, schr. Susan Hall, Kilborn, Boston 17 ds., for Aux Cayes; same day, was seen schr. Northern Light, supposed from Hayti.

Memoranda.

Capt. Louper, of ship Lucania, arrived at this port yesterday, from Newport, Wales, reports: Feb. 28, at 6 A. M., while under double reefed topsails, was struck by a squall, which carried away the jibboom. 28th, lat. 37 12, lon. 26 20, spoke schr. Democrat, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Turks Island. March 9 and 10, lat. 38 26, lon. 72 [illegible] passed large quantities of molasses casks stove. At 8 P. M., on the 9th, it commenced blowing a gale from W. N. W., which veered to N. W., with a high sea, and at 7 A. M., of the 10th, while lying to, was boarded by a sea which carried away one side of the house, quarter boats, davits, and split sails, &c. On the 20th ult., the larboard watch all went below under pretence of sickness, in order to get the vessel into Bermuda; at A. M., two of the crew ran aft and attacked the mate at the pumps with belaying pins, and struck him several times, when Capt. L. went forward to his assistance and put one of them in irons.

Capt. Coker, of bark St. Andrew, arr. at this port yesterday, March 10 the St. A. experienced a heavy gale from N. W., and while lying to under closed reefed maintopsail, shipped a sea which stove waist boards, breaking several stanchions, tearing off the main rail from both sides, breaking lower knees, starting stern and cutwater, carried away bobstays and rising the bowsprit; and while keeping off before the wind, to secure the bowsprit, shipped another tremendous sea over the stern, knocking in stern mouldings, lifting taff-rail, stove roundhouse, and turned it over on the men at the wheel severely injuring them, broke the wheel in pieces, stove in side of cabin and filled it with water, at the same time flooding the between decks and forecastle; stove boat, galley, and did other damage. March 12, lat. 37 25, lon. 69 20, passed through immense quantities of boxes, about 5 long and 3 feet wide, extending as far as the eye could reach, say about three miles; also, saw two large casks, with iron hoops, 3 bales, a trunk, a cane bottom arm chair, and sides of pork in great numbers. Same day, spoke brig C. Spear, of New Haven, bound S. March 14, lat. 38 28, lon. 70, spoke ship John Rutledge, hence for Liverpool; reports lost all his sails in the gale of the 10th, and two men overboard, had been at work three days shifting cargo to get the ship righted; understood them to say the ship had been on her beam ends.

RETURNED—The bark Rosleen, Pierce, hence for Santa Martha 8th inst., returned to port to-day, having on the night of the 9th inst., and day of the 10, in lat. 38 20, lon. 72 [illegible], in a gale from N. W., stove bulwarks, started mainrail, lost galley, deck load, and sprung a leak.

The Bremen brig Hiram Pommekol, hence for Bremen 7th inst., returned to port to-day, being in a leaky condition, having on the 10th inst., in the Gulf Stream, experienced heavy gales from W. to N. N. W., which caused the vessel to leak about 16 inches per hour.

The bark Grapeshot, Hobburn, for Canary Islands, was towed to sea this morning by steamtug Mercury. Wind, N. W.

Disasters.

Capt. Jones, of schr. Lily, who arrived here yesterday, reports: 12th inst., lat. 35 22, lon. 75, fell in with brig [illegible], of Richmond, Adams, from Philadelphia, for Boston, coal loaded, 4 ds. out, in a sinking condition, took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port.

Capt. Christopher, of brig Germania, which arr. at this port, reports: March 17, at 2 A. M., 15 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, was run into by a large ship, name unknown, which stove the G.'s bulwarks, carried away main boom, stove off the fluke of the starboard anchor, split the sail, and sustained other damage; a number of streams, &c. [illegible] Board; he was afraid lost about 20 or 30 yards.

Foreign Ports.

At Manila, Jan. 12, ship Golden West, Curwen, from San Francisco, for New-York, ldg.